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# The China Mail.

ECONOMISE.  
GET YOUR PRINTING DONE  
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CHINA MAIL.  
HIGH CLASS WORK.  
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June 14, 1921, Temperature 81

ESTABLISHED 1845  
Barometer 29.65 Rainfall 1.53 in.

Humidity 57

June 14, 1920, Temperature 76

No. 18284

二拜禮

號四十六月六年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY JUNE 14, 1921

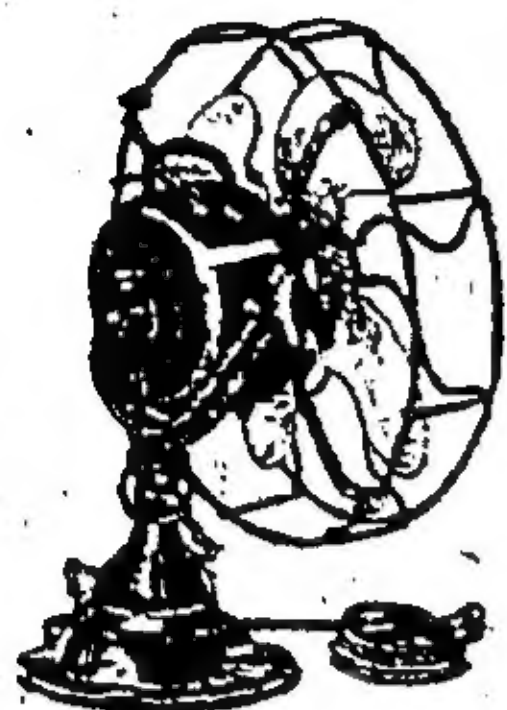
日九初月五酉辛次歲年十國民華中

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## BUSINESS NOTICES

### FANS.

BE PREPARED FOR THE HOT WEATHER.  
BUY NOW.



LARGE STOCKS.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China), Ltd.  
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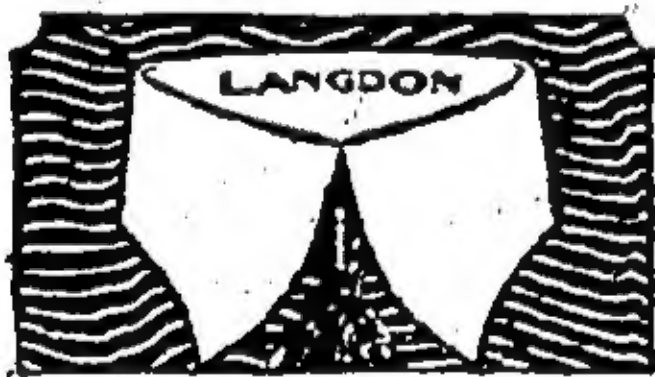
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## YEE SANG FAT CO.

Just Arrived  
LATEST PATTERNS  
OF  
GENT'S SILK NECKTIES

WITH HANDSOME DESIGNS  
ATTRACTIVE COLOURS.

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The Newest of the New

SOLD BY

YEE SANG FAT CO.

THE ISLE OF SKYE LIQUEUR

"DRAMBUIE"

A LINK WITH THE "45."

OBTAINABLE AT:

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

DISCRIMINATING buyers look for a combination  
of good taste and quality  
when purchasing a  
DIAMOND WRIST WATCH.  
We have just received a  
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT to meet  
the most fastidious taste.  
Every watch as SMALL as it is  
is FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. ULLMANN & CO.  
HONG KONG.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

SECOND TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIANS' SENSATIONAL START.

BRILLIANT PLAY WITNESSED.

LONDON, June 13.

To-day again was evident the inadequate accommodation and general inefficiency of the arrangements at Lords. A recurrence of Saturday's confusion and struggling was only prevented by a reinforcement of Police. The principal queue at 10 o'clock was a mile long three deep. The weather was cloudy with little sunshine. There were about 28,000 spectators. The wicket was perfect.

The Australians made 342 runs. There was a sensational start. Bardsley and Armstrong were out at 191 and 192 respectively. Gregory made 52 runs with streaky play. He gave two chances. The last wicket partnership, Carter and McDonald, produced 53 runs. England made 243 runs for eight wickets at the close of play. Dipper playing sound and comfortable cricket made 40 runs. Woolley with brilliant play and magnificent driving made 155 runs in 155 minutes including twelve fours. Tennyson made 44 not out.

WORLD COTTON CONFERENCE.

NINETEEN NATIONS REPRESENTED AT LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, June 13.

A world cotton conference representing 19 nations presided over by Sir Alfred Emmott opened in Liverpool. Lieut-Colonel John Shute, President of the Liverpool Cotton Association, welcoming the delegates, said that good understanding between employers and employed was essential to the world's prosperity. Sir A. Emmott in an optimistic speech on the subject of industrial troubles, firmly believed as regards the cotton trade that before long we would need millions of bales of cotton yearly.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT GRANT.

LONDON, June 13.

In the House of Commons, replying to Colonel J. G. Wedgwood, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, President of the Board of Trade, stated that the proposed government grant of approximately £1,000,000 for purposes of the British Cotton Growing Association was conditional on the cotton trade of Britain making a voluntary levy at the rate of sixpence per bale on all cotton consumed for a maximum period of five years. The grant was in lieu of five annual votes of £50,000 for the promotion of cotton growing within the Empire. The grant would not be derived from the taxpayer but was the Government's share of the surplus from the operation of the Egyptian cotton control scheme of 1918-19.

PANAMA CANAL TOLLS.

SENATE COMMITTEE FAVOURS EXEMPTION FOR U.S. COASTERS.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POSITION.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

The Senate commerce committee has decided to report favourably on the bill exempting American coastwise shipping from payment of Panama Canal tolls.

While the Harding Administration and the Republicans in Congress are pledged to the idea of exempting American ships from Panama Canal tolls, there is tremendous opposition, especially on the part of the railways which fear the effect will be to diminish trans-continental railway business. There is also the question of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty regarding which the New York Times declares that Britain's consent must be secured before steps can honourably be taken to give American ships privileges in the Canal.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

THREATENED CHINESE BOYCOTT OF BRITISH IMPORTS.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, June 13.

In the House of Commons, Sir W. de Frece suggested that British representatives in the Far East should be instructed to enquire into the truth of reports that owing to Chinese objections to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance a boycott of British imports might be instituted in China. Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied that he was unable to make a statement with regard to renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance until it had been discussed at the Imperial Conference but he did not think there were difficulties such as referred to in the question.

AMBASSADOR HARVEY'S SPEECH.

AMERICAN SENATOR URGES REPRIMAND.

WASHINGTON, June 13.

Senator Harrison introduced a resolution in the Senate declaring a reprimand or recall of Ambassador Harvey for his recent speech in London as justifiable as the recall of Admiral Sims.

DIAMOND MERCHANT DEAD.

LONDON, June 13.

The death is announced of Mr. Bernard Oppenheimer, Chairman and Permanent Director of the South African Diamond Corporation, Ltd., and other diamond companies. He founded diamond-cutting factories for disabled soldiers at Brighton, Fort William, Cambridge, and Wrexham.

YAP DISPUTE.

JAPAN OFFERS AMERICA EQUAL CABLE RIGHTS.

LONDON, June 14.

The Morning Post's Washington correspondent states that long steps have been taken towards allaying Japanese and American feeling by the Japanese offer to the United States of equal cable rights at Yap, including control of the Guam-Yap cable.

## THE DOLLAR.

Today's closing rate 2/7 1/8  
Today's opening rate 2/7 3/8

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

"A" DIVISION.

C.R.C. v. KOWLOON C.C.

Played on the C.R.C. ground on Saturday and won by C.R.C. by 54 to 45 games. Scores: Wong Po-keung and Lau Man-ching beat Lindsell and Evans 8-3, beat Abraham and Salkler 7-4, beat Woodman and Stapleton 8-3. M. K. Lo and Un-Hew-lan beat Lindsell and Evans 6-5, lost to Abraham and Salkler 2-9, beat Woodman and Stapleton 6-5. M. P. Lo and Lau Man-keong beat Lindsell and Evans 7-4, lost to Abraham and Salkler 5-6, lost to Woodman and Stapleton 5-6.

"B" DIVISION.

C.R.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

Played at Happy Valley on Saturday and won by the C.R.C. by 65 to 34 games. Scores: Hung and Hung beat Lane and Booker 8-3, beat Wood and Stroud 8-3, beat Deacon and Haynes 7-4. Ahwee and Lee lost to Deacon and Haynes 5-6, beat Lane and Booker 11-0, beat Wood and Stroud 6-5. Cheung and Wei lost to Wood and Stroud 5-6, lost to Deacon and Haynes 5-6, beat Lane and Booker 10-1.

C.R.C. v. I.R.C.

Played on the C.R.C. ground on Sunday and won by them by 53 to 46 games. Scores: Cheung and Wei beat Ismail and Farquhar 10-1, lost to Rumjahn and Kitchell 5-6, lost to Rumjahn and Ismail 5-6. Lau and Hung beat Ismail and Farquhar 9-2, lost to Rumjahn and Kitchell 5-6, lost to Rumjahn and Ismail 4-7. Lau and Lee beat Ismail and Farquhar 7-4, beat Rumjahn and Kitchell 7-4, lost to Rumjahn and Ismail 1-10.

U.S.R.C. v. H.K.C.C.

The Tennis League match, played on Saturday, between H.K.C.C. and U.S.R.C. resulted in a win for the latter by 57 games to 42.

INTERPORT MATCH AGAINST SHANGHAI.

The Interport lawn tennis match between Shanghai and Hongkong began with two singles matches, played on the courts of the Cercle Sportif Francais, between W. Mansel-Smith (Shanghai) and Ng Sze-kwong (Hongkong), and J. Tanaka (Shanghai) and M. W. Lo (Hongkong), respectively.

There was a large attendance of spectators and both courts were well lined, but the play was marked more by steadiness than brilliancy. As the result of the two rubbers, honours may be said to be fairly even, as Tanaka beat M. W. Lo by three straight sets—6-6, 7-5, 6-1, and Ng Sze-kwong beat W. Mansel-Smith by three sets to two—6-1, 4-6, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

In the match between Mansel-Smith and Ng Sze-kwong, the visitor had all the better of the play in the opening set, and only the fourth game went to his opponent, while only two games ran to a single deuce. In the second set, however, Mansel-Smith found his form and took the first game fairly easily. The second game of this set was very keenly contested, and ran to six deuces before Mansel-Smith eventually gained the verdict against the visitor's service. Ng Sze-kwong then made a good recovery and got on level terms with his opponent in the sixth game. Mansel-Smith then took the seventh and eighth games, and though Ng Sze-kwong took the ninth, Mansel-Smith took the tenth after a couple of deuces, and the set—6-4.

In the third set play was fairly even until the fourth game was completed, when the score stood at two games all, but the Hongkong representative then won four games in succession, fairly easily, and the set by six games to two.

The fourth set was also evenly contested, with no long rallies, but after four all had been called, Mansel-Smith took the next two sets and won 6-4, the score then standing at two sets all.

(Continued on Page 16.)

## BUSINESS NOTICES

### Raincoat Specials. FOR ONE WEEK.

Mattamc Raincoat Reg. \$30.00 To-day \$25.00  
Currie's Light & Heavy Quality. Reg. \$48.50 To-day \$40.00  
Anderson Heavy Quality Reg. \$38.50 To-day \$30.00

All sizes in stock. All Coats are  
guaranteed New Stock and Waterproof.

## MACKINTOSH

& CO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 29.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING  
STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS  
DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

## THE PHARMACY

22, Queen's Road.

Tel. 345

Tel. 345

## "ENSIGN BRAND" TEAS.

BROKEN-PEKOE (IT'S WORTH DRINKING).

THE FINEST OF ITS KIND  
SOLD IN THE COLONY.

One-pound Packets from Store-keepers.

The Blue Bird and

The Graeco Egyptian Tobacco Store.

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The Gledale & Terramia Tea Agency.

DANIELS & CO., 17, Wyndham (Flower) Street.

ESTABLISHED 1900.  
TELEPHONE 2343.

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## EVERYTHING IN THE SWIMMING LINE

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VEST, BONNETS, WINGS,  
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Get ready for the Swimming Season  
By equipping yourself

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## THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

"HONGKONG EMPORIUM"

## THE FOX PORTABLE.

Best Machine in the World.

INSPECTION AT A. TACK & CO.

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WINE MERCHANTS.

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## LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS  
AND SURVEYORS.

## Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of the China Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd. to sell by Public Auction.

THURSDAY, June 16, 1921, commencing at 11.30 a.m. on the Premises of the Lin Ma Hang Mine, Lin Ma Hang (Near Shataukok).

The Whole of the Machinery and Plant of the above mine.

Comprising:—

- 1 Six Stamp Battery.
- 1 Ore Crusher.
- 1 Willey Table.
- 1 Monarch Table.
- 2 Hydra Uric Classifiers.
- 1 Rope-way.
- Shafts, Belting, Pipe Line, Pump
- Wheels, etc., etc.

(To be sold in one lot).

Terms: Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 30, 1921.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

FRIDAY, June 17, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios

From Sung to Ming Dynasties and

Kanghi to Tzongkong Periods, comprising:

Five coloured, three coloured, Famille rose and blue and white, vases, plates, jars, bowls, flower pots, etc., etc.

Ivory carvings, jade and agate ornaments, bronzes, lacquered ware, embroidery, Old Chinese paintings, etc., etc.

On view from Thursday, the 16th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 13, 1921.

FRIDAY, June 17, 1921, commencing at 5.30 p.m.

at Ah King's Slipway, Praya East.

The Auxiliary Sailing Boat.

"BONAMI"

Length 31' 8"

Beam 8' 5"

Depth 5' 10"

Fitted with one S.H.P. Eagle

Kerosene Motor

And

One Dinghy with small Motor.

(Together with all gear etc., to be sold in one lot as the lies at the above Slipway).

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, June 10, 1921.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in reservoirs on the 1st June, 1921.

SUN AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS

LEVEL.

1920. 1921.

Triam H. 4 ft. Below Level with overflow.

Triam H. 21 ft. 7 in. Below overflow.

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## INTIMATIONS

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO  
BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestible food for Infants which keeps good in quality during Hot weather (2) LACTOGENE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the food of Infants and (3) DRY MILK. McGRATH'S FLUID INSECTICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying Fleas, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all other Insect Pests in Summer days, and (4) JOHN CABILL'S GOLDEN FLEECE MAGIC AND CINDERELLA SOAPS for keeping everything clean in Houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. Inspection and Enquiries are cordially invited.

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Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

22, C. & A. Company Road Central, Hongkong.

Telephone No. 123.

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## Japanese

New Commemorative  
Stamps,

50th anniversary of Postal System.

11 sens and 3 sens

Pictorial.

at 10 cents per set of 2 Stamps.

GRAOA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Philatelic

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Westinghouse  
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

This trade mark  
is the guarantee  
of dependable  
electrical equip-  
ment.

Electrifying the  
World's Railroads

It was many years after the steamboat had been in practical operation before the shipping leaders of the world admitted that the boat with sails must be relegated to the past.

History repeats itself! For now that man has passed beyond the age of steam into the age of electricity, the electrification of steam railroads is solving the world's fuel problem.

Westinghouse engineers, builders of electric railroad equipment and leaders in their field, have designed the machinery which is destined to make the steam engine a memory.

The Westinghouse Trade Mark on electrical equipment of any kind is the safeguard of the purchaser.

Westinghouse Electric International Co.

New York

SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA:  
CANTON WILLIAMS & WIMBORNE & CO. CORPORATION  
12 N. B. Road, Shanghai. 22 E. Road, Hongkong.  
TIENTSIN.

This space will  
show weekly a new  
aspect of one of  
the great indus-  
trial institutions  
of the world.

## HIGH NORTH.

COAL MINING IN THE ARCTIC.

GLAMOUR OF ADVENTURE.

About the "High North," where men pit their hardihood against Nature in her most relentless moods, there still clings a certain glamour of adventure for which in kinder latitudes one seeks in vain. The Arctic is still unconquered, and suffers grudgingly the advance of civilisation. Apart altogether, therefore, from the points of technical interest which it presents, the mining industry as carried on within the Arctic Circle is further endowed with the fascination of its environment.

Since 1900 the pioneers of the coal-mining industry of the far north have been at work at Spitsbergen, 600 miles within the Arctic Circle and only 10 deg. from the Pole. Here, during the long day of the Arctic summer and the three-months winter night, mines are being worked and coal in considerable and growing quantities is being wrested from the frozen earth. That coal-mining under such circumstances presents features of unique interest goes without saying, while the circumstances under which these who work the mines live are not altogether without their appeal to the imagination.

Both the human and the technical aspects of the mining industry of Spitsbergen are dealt with somewhat fully in an interesting paper read before the Mining Institute of Scotland by Mr. H. M. Cadell, B.Sc., F.R.S.E., in which the author gives details of his personal observations of the operation of the several mines which are at present being worked. Spitsbergen has an area of 25,000 sq. miles, or approximately the same as that of Scotland, but so far mining operations have been confined to a relatively restricted area in the neighbourhood of Ice Fjord, a large inlet on the West Coast of the largest island of the group, and to a small stretch of territory to the south of King's Bay, some 60 miles further north.

On the Ice Fjord the carboniferous system consists mainly of a thick series of limestones "overlying" kum, in which coal seams occur. The limestone strata pass upwards into the Permian, above which are rocks of the Triassic and Jurassic age containing inferior coal seams. The best Spitsbergen coal, however, is not found in the carboniferous formation at the head of the inlet, but in the secondary and tertiary coal-bearing strata to the south, and it is here that active mining operations are at present being carried out. The superiority of coal of more recent formation over that of the older rocks is a fact of which the miners are fully aware, and it is this which has led to the general experience. As the seams in

## A VOYAGE TO CHINA.

THE ANCIENT MARINER'S DREAM.

"YOU CAN SLEEP WHERE YOU LIKE IN AMERICA."

An ancient mariner rolled into the dock at Hampstead Police Court. He was an American sailor named Charles Smith, and was eighty years old, and the charge against him was of being found wandering abroad without visible means of subsistence.

In a voice like a forlorn he pleaded "Not guilty," and said, "I was not found wandering abroad. I was found in a peaceful sleep."

A police officer said that shortly after midnight, hearing noises coming from a garden in Willow-road, he looked over the gate and saw a prisoner lying asleep on the centre of the lawn.

Prisoner declared that he had been shamefully treated. "I was," he said, "in a beautiful sleep, dreaming of a voyage which I made to China, in 1863, and when I was violently aroused by the policeman I thought at first that the ship had been struck by a hurricane and that I had been hurled into the sea."

"How long have you been in England?" asked the clerk.

"Two years," replied the mariner.

"I can't go to sea now. The decks are too hard for my feet."

The Clerk: Are you married?

Defendant: Married? Holy snakes, no!

The Clerk: Why don't you go into the casual wards instead of sleeping out?

Defendant: They make you work there. I am eighty years old. In America you can sleep where you like.

He was remanded in order that he might be thoroughly cleansed.

the carboniferous area have not, however, been worked to any considerable extent, and as the only samples so far tested have been taken either superficially, or at no great depth from the surface, a possible explanation of this apparent reversal of the established order of things may be inferred. It is not impossible that the quality of the older coal may improve at greater depths, and if this should prove to be the case the value of the deposits in this area would be considerable. The average of the samples so far tested give an ash percentage of 10 and a calorific value of from 7,200 to 7,700 calories, although individual samples have given much better results. As the seams are of good average depth and are known to be of great extent, a more extensive investigation of their potentialities would seem to be warranted.—Engineering.

## DO MONKEYS TALK?

AN INDIAN INCIDENT.

OLD INQUIRY ONCE MORE.

According to a correspondent of the Morning Post, some interest has been aroused in India by a new contribution to the old inquiry whether monkeys can talk to each other. Two friends had captured a small monkey, and had taken it back to their quarters, where, for the time being they tied it up in the garden.

The next morning fifty or sixty adult langurs assembled near the bungalow, and by their cries and gesticulations were evidently determined to rescue the little prisoner.

Finally, an old male monkey emerged and made an attempt to release the younger animal. He was frightened off by a revolver shot over his head, but returned again to be driven off in the same way. On his third retreat he was surrounded by the female monkeys of the party, whose screams and antics drove him back to his job as knight-errant for the community. Again he was frightened off by a revolver shot, but this time, on returning to the anxious spectators, he was seized and soundly beaten for his cowardice. As a reward for this tenacity one of the human captors finally released the little monkey and carried it to its friends, who at once stopped chattering. It is an interesting story, but it scarcely adds very much to the inquiry whether monkeys can talk. There is no doubt that they can feel and act in concert, and also express desire, but then so can many other animals, and speech, if it is to be admitted at all, must mean something more than the expression of anger, fear, or desire in general. One would not demand that the monkey should be able to express such abstract ideas as verbs in order to be admitted as a linguist. But it is necessary for him to have a recognisable substantive or two. If his emotion is desire there should be some statement to express its object, and the Indian correspondent should have gone farther and proved to us that the langurs used one kind of cry when they wanted the release of a young monkey, but another when they were drawing each other's attention to a particularly fine and desirable coconut.

## SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.

Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot: an immediate relief. You can not afford to be without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.







The Ideal Beverage for Tennis Parties, etc.

## Watson's Formazone.

Possesses the characteristic stimulating  
and refreshing qualities of  
Champagne.

Splits Per Dozen. 80 cts.

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## MARRIAGES.

**ADAMS-NORTON.**—On June 2,  
at Shanghai, James Gordon  
Adams, third son of David  
Adams, Ladybank, Scotland, to  
Annie Louisa, eldest daughter  
of John Edinburg Norton, Ox-  
ford, England.

**FAIRGRIEVE-WITHINSHAW.**—  
On June 6, at Shanghai, James  
Fairgrieve, of Chinkiang, elder  
son of James Fairgrieve, Esq.,  
of Leith, to Lillian Whitfield  
Withinshaw, only daughter of  
Charles Wesley Withinshaw,  
L.R.C.P., L.E.C.S., L.M. DENT,  
M.D., London, of London.

**SYKES-POWELL.**—On May 5,  
1921, at San Francisco, Eric  
Anthony Sykes, of Shanghai, to  
Catherine A. Powell, nee Brigs-  
stock.

**WATSON-TODD.**—On June 7, at  
Shanghai, Charles Marston Wat-  
son, eldest surviving son of Mr.  
and Mrs. Watson of Greenroft,  
Annan, Dumfriesshire, to Kath-  
leen, younger daughter of Mr.  
and Mrs. Charles B. Todd,  
Worcester Gardens, Sutton,  
Sussex.

## BIRTH.

**GODDARD.**—On June 7, 1921, at  
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F.  
D. Goddard, a daughter.

The China Mail.

TRADE, &amp; OFFICE, TELEPHONE SERVICE

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1921.

## WE BRITISH.

Just what are we, we British?  
Must we take Thomas Carlyle's  
view, and literally, because some  
"Gentlemen with a Duster" writes  
a book that celebrates that in-  
famous verdict, a book which

Ladies and an English cant word (much  
found in Deigo and contemporaries)  
meaning the lady companion of a  
pioneer. For fashion, he says,  
meaning Society with the big S, has  
"degraded" manners and morals,  
and made us "a nation without  
standards." It is a curious position  
this writer takes up. He says:—"I  
regard the summit of Nobility from the  
middle distance of the Gristy." It is  
in the interests of the entire Com-  
monwealth, but from the position of  
the central classes, that I criticise  
the set of people who now occupy the  
summit of our national life and by  
their manners and morals create  
that "climate of opinion" in which we  
all live. That is to ignore the fact  
that his own book is itself evidence  
that there is no "climate of opinion,"  
no example that infects. One swal-  
low does not make a summer, and  
one Social Set, even of Cabinet rank,  
does not create a climate of opinion.  
There are always gentlemen with  
dusters who run an opposition climate  
shop, blow their own hot air, and  
very willingly temper the mob with  
frosts of their own purveying. Our  
British tolerance (which he sees as an  
evil) is itself a standard, and we see  
in the light of it that there is room  
for all sorts. Our history shows  
that whenever a big attempt has been  
made at uniformity, we have suffered.  
An England all Puritan was un-  
endurable, and we welcomed the  
Restoration. An England too-cavalier  
produced its Puritans, and always  
will. The Roundhead with his bible  
and sword was a nobler example,  
maybe, than the furtive and an-  
onymous "gentleman with a duster,"  
but we are not sure. He made trouble  
and had to be suppressed, whereas  
the "gentleman with the duster"  
can safely be ignored. The one  
fought for an impossible and un-  
desirable uniformity; the other merely  
preaches in favour of it. The book  
reviews a flock of chattering  
magpies—are all singing his praises;  
and it is too much to hope that the  
creature will share the saving balance  
of Bunyan, who, congratulated on a  
sermon, gloomily replied: "You need  
not tell me that. The Devil told  
me of it before I was out of the pulpit."  
Any aristocracy that sets an infective  
fashion is an enslaver, even if it be  
a moral aristocracy. The aristocracy  
attacked by this book, being frivolous  
and flippant, is not really infective,  
and it is therefore correspondingly  
harmless. It loses power by shocking  
the bourgeois. The individual censor,  
especially the satirist, is the sufficient  
saviour from the follies of fashion;  
but we British and our standards are  
saved by the differences we tolerate,  
rather than by the suburban moralists  
who would so cheekily have the  
nation patterned from themselves.

"If the nation is going wrong,"  
he says, "it is being led wrong." We  
presume that if it isn't, it isn't.  
However, if it is being led wrong,  
who are the leaders? "The most  
powerful of all our leaders," he re-  
plies, "is Fashion." He would have  
the nation led in the way it should  
go by Fashion, but by a better fashion.  
It is there that we disagree with him,  
on the principle. We would have the  
nation not led at all, but guided  
by individual reason and thought-  
fulness. A people fagging to fashion,  
sequacious to leaders, remains a  
sheepish mob. We British are less  
than some others. Our toler-  
ance has encouraged individual think-  
ing and personal freedom, and the  
result is a wholesome variety of  
nonconformity—a mental and moral  
disunity which, malgré the cliché, is  
not weakness.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

More than 30 houses collapsed  
during the heavy rains at Wai Yang  
and it is estimated that about 100  
persons lost their lives, owing to the  
tall debris.

The Kiangsu Provincial Govern-  
ment has proposed that taxes be  
levied on lotteries and paper joss  
money in order to aid educational  
funds. And only a few months ago  
lotteries were to be abolished!

Descendants of Hung Sao-chen,  
the leader of the Taiping Rebellion  
against the Manchus more than half  
a century ago, have petitioned the  
Canton authorities for appropriations  
to establish a family temple in honour  
of the leader.

Early practice for Interport  
matches, and formation of a Shang-  
hai Cricket League have already  
given an impetus to the game, in the  
Northern port, and in the current  
season we may look forward to  
matches which will be interesting as  
they will probably be well contested,  
says a Shanghai paper.

The funeral takes place to-day  
of Mr. Tong Wan Ting, proprietor of  
the Seng Sook firm, Bonham Strand  
West, who died suddenly on Sunday  
night. Mr. Tong was an active  
member of the Tung Wah Hospital  
committee and attended a meeting  
of that body on Sunday afternoon.  
It is thought that the deceased be-  
came over-excited at the meeting  
and strained a blood vessel.

## HONGKONG CENSUS.

## THE PRELIMINARY FIGURES.

COLONY'S TOTAL 616,749.

## UNFORTUNATE DATE AND PUERILE RUMOURS.

The following preliminary report has been made by Mr. J. D. Lloyd,  
the Census Officer, on the recent census.

The Census of the Colony was taken in the City of Victoria, Shaikwan  
and the Kowloon Peninsula (except Kowloon City) on April 24; in the New  
Territories and Hongkong Villages between March 24 and April 24; in the  
Harbour from April 23 to April 25.

2.—The figures given in the annexed tables were gathered from the  
totals given in the enumerators' books, the casting of which has been care-  
fully checked.

3.—The taking of the Census gave rise to an abundant crop of  
puerile rumours, which gained wide currency and caused no little alarm  
especially among the families of lower and middle class Chinese; a dis-  
cussion of overcrowding by the Sanitary Board shortly before the date  
of the Census without doubt gravely affected the accuracy of the returns  
made by householders in the congested areas.

4.—The date fixed for the Census proved to be very unfortunate—  
(a)—In the New Territories the majority of the inhabitants were  
found to be absent from their houses the whole day long, being  
busily engaged in preparations for planting the first crop of  
paddy, and the enumerators experienced considerable difficulty  
in obtaining the requisite information.

(b)—In the Island of Hongkong and the Mainland, large numbers  
of the Chinese adult male population were absent in the Ching Ming  
Festival; thus in several middle class residential sections the  
females were found to equal or exceed the males. The  
enumerators also reported difficulty in many cases, where all  
the adult males in a family were absent, in obtaining the  
necessary information from the females left behind.

5.—The Ching Ming Festival also caused great difficulties in holding  
together a sufficient number of enumerators, many enumerators who had  
been appointed and carefully trained resigned or left the Colony without  
notice just as the schedules were ready for distribution, and others had to  
be found and receive hasty instructions at the moment.

6.—The factors mentioned in paragraphs 3 and 4 undoubtedly reduced  
the numbers reported in the case of the land population, but it is as yet im-  
possible to form any estimate of what percentage should be added to the  
figures reported to arrive at the true total of the normal population of the  
Colony.

I consider, however, that the figures found for the floating population  
are very near the truth, and give an accurate idea of the normal average  
floating population, which at times is abnormally increased for short periods  
by the presence of the deep sea fishing fleet, for which the Colony cannot  
be said to be the home port: this fleet was absent at the time the Census  
was taken.

## I.—ISLAND OF HONGKONG.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(a)—City of Victoria by Health Districts.			
North Point	2,353	759	3,112
District No. 1. Causeway Bay, Bowrington and Wong-pei-chong	9,739	7,647	17,386
District No. 1a and 2a. Wanchai	16,080	10,473	26,553
District No. 2. Wanchai	16,405	10,806	27,211
District No. 3. Upper Levels	8,401	6,625	15,026
District No. 4. Central	27,837	15,699	43,536
District No. 5. Central	19,314	10,219	29,533
District No. 6. Sheungwan and Tai Ping Shan	19,811	8,187	28,029
District No. 7. Sheungwan and Tai Ping Shan	19,882	9,118	28,100
District No. 8. Saiyungpan—North of Government Civil Hospital	19,739	6,908	26,647
District No. 9. Saiyungpan	26,929	15,691	42,620
District No. 10. West Point	15,978	11,705	27,683
Hill	1,954	671	2,625
(b)—Pokfulam	1,174	615	1,789
(c)—Aberdeen and Apichau	1,901	994	2,895
(d)—Other Villages	985	473	1,458
(e)—Shaikwan and Quarry Bay	11,733	5,325	17,058
(f)—Stonescutters Island	31	20	51
Total	219,456	121,904	341,360

## II.—KOWLOON PENINSULA.

(By Health Districts).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
District No. 11. Kowloon Point	7,584	4,360	11,944
District No. 11a. Hung Hom	9,588	5,240	14,828
District No. 12. Yau Ma Tei	18,526	13,115	31,641
District No. 13. Mong Kok	17,363	11,651	29,014
District No. 14. Tai Kok Tsui and Sham Shui Po	10,143	5,633	15,776
District No. 15. Hung Hom Villages and Kowloon City	11,501	7,442	18,943
Total	74,685	47,441	122,126

## III.—NEW TERRITORIES.

(By Police Districts).

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(a)—North.			
Ping Shan	5,990	5,449	11,439
Antau	6,081	5,738	11,819
Lokmachow (Santin)	1,889	1,717	3,606
Shatukok	3,529	4,714	8,243
Sheungshui	3,707	3,858	7,565
Tai Po	4,459	4,554	9,013
Shatin	1,926	2,235	4,161
Saikung	4,531	5,315	9,846
Total	32,112	33,580	65,692

	Males.	Females.	Total.
(b)—South.			
Tauwau	2,447	2,193	4,640
Kowloon City (also included in H.D. 15)	5,588	4,584	10,172
Lantau Island	3,048	2,795	5,843
Chengchow Island	2,976	2,659	5,635
Lamma Island	669	587	1,256
Total	14,708	12,219	26,927

## IV.—FLOATING POPULATION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria Harbour	23,942	14,628	38,570
Shaikwan Harbour	3,763	2,948	6,711
Stanley Harbour	159	116	275
Aberdeen	4,493	3,373	7,866
Chengchow Harbour	2,061	1,489	3,550
Tai O Harbour	2,000	1,894	3,894
Tauwau	74	61	135
New Territories, North	2,600	1,397	3,997
Mercantile Marine	5,888	—	5,888
Total	44,980	25,816	70,796

## COMPARATIVE TABLE.

	1921.	1911.	Total.
Island of Hongkong	219,456	121,904	341,360
Kowloon Peninsula	74,685	47,441	122,126
New Territories, North	32,112	33,580	65,692
New Territories, South	14,708	12,219	26,927
Floating Population	44,980	25,816	70,796
Total	386,941	240,960	627,901
Less Kowloon City	5,668	4,584	10,252
Total	381,273	236,376	617,649
Less Unenumerated	2,435	923	3,358
Total	378,838	235,453	614,291
Total Increase	189,010	—	189,010

## TROUBLE AT SEA.

## CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

## CAPTAIN CROSS-EXAMINED.

The hearing was resumed yesterday  
afternoon, of the case in which ten  
Chinese were brought before Magis-  
trate Lindell, on extradition war-  
rants, charged with having been con-  
cerned in a conspiracy to revolt  
against the authority of Captain  
Bouman, of the J.C.J.L.S., "Tjikem-  
bang," while the vessel was on  
the high sea, between Java and  
Hongkong. Replying to Mr.  
d'Almada, in cross-examination,  
Captain Bouman, whose evidence in  
chief was reported yesterday, said  
that he had had eighteen years' ex-  
perience of Chinese passengers.

Answering a further question, the  
Captain, who had a very good know-  
ledge of English, said that he knew  
the meaning of "revolt." "They  
wanted to tell us how to act, and they  
threatened me," he said.

Mr. d'Almada: How many  
threatened you?—I have pointed  
out one of them.

Mr. Lo questioned the Captain as  
to the extent of his inquiry into the  
original trouble. He suggested that  
a serious attack was made by two  
Javanese upon the No. 1 Chinese boy  
and that, if that was so, the Chinese  
were naturally disappointed at the  
matter being dealt with by the  
Captain as a trifling affair.

The witness said he never saw any  
reason to think the assault a serious  
one.

Mr. Lo: The defendant's case is  
that your attitude was not judicial  
and that fair inquiry was not made.

Mr. Lo further cross-examined as  
to the attitude of the Chinese and the  
witness agreed that no murderous  
attack was made upon him.

The Magistrate remarked that to  
establish a charge of revolt it was not  
necessary to prove murderous intent.  
Mr. Lo said the passengers felt a  
sense of grievance and were in a state  
of uncontrollable agitation.

Mr. Wakeman: "Uncontrollable"  
is tantamount to "revolt."

In reply to further questions, the  
Captain said this was the first time  
in the 13 years he had been with the  
Company, that he had had to take  
out his revolver, to quell a disturbance.

Mr. Lo: Was the ship in danger?

The Captain: In my opinion, yes.  
If I could not make the Chinese quiet,  
I think there was danger for the ship  
and for all Europeans on board.

Was one of the reasons for the con-  
tinuance of the trouble that you re-  
leased one of the Javanese after im-  
prisoning him for 15 minutes?—  
That is a lie.

Mr. Lo: What acts of the pas-  
sengers constituted a state of revolt  
against your authority?

The Captain mentioned the request  
of the passengers that the Javanese  
should be handed over to them; their  
giving him 20 minutes to give in to  
their demands, and their interference  
when he tried to arrest member of  
the crew.

Mr. Lo: But was that "funk" on  
your part? What steps did they  
take to prevent you from arresting  
the man?

The Captain with some warmth,  
said he would like Mr. Lo to try to put  
himself in his place as Captain of the  
ship. It was all very well to discuss  
his action after the event, and expect  
him to go into great detail. These  
occurrences lasted for two hours.

Jan Jacob Duid, chief officer of the  
vessel, said that when he first heard a  
disturbance he gathered that the  
Chinese passengers "wanted to get"  
one of the Javanese.

Mr. Wakeman: What for?

The witness: To throw him over-  
board.

The Magistrate: Did they say  
that?

Witness: Yes, and I said he could  
not swim to the shore. They said  
they wanted the man punished their  
way and not the Captain's way.  
Another punishment they suggested  
was that the Javanese should be tied  
to the mast. I told them if there was  
punishment to be given it was for the  
Captain to administer it, not the  
passengers.

Later, he saw another Javanese  
second cook hit on the head with a  
coal shovel and he rescued the victim.  
He had been thirteen years on this  
line. In his opinion the trouble on  
the ship was serious. He was not  
armed for the protection of the cooks.

In reply to Mr. d'Almada, the  
witness said he was not threatened by  
the passengers and he did not see any  
of the officers threatened.

In reply to Mr. Lo: Three men in  
Court, and others, threatened "con-  
sequences." Their actual words  
were "you shall see what happen."

Did they not say the "con-  
sequences" were that they would get  
hold of the boat?—Yes.

Apart from making a noise when  
you asked them to be quiet were there  
any definite acts of disobedience?

No.

Witness added: We could do  
nothing against whole crowds; we  
were only three. If it was a crowd of  
200 or more.

## KINEMA FOR KOWLOON.

## NEW THEATRE OPENED.

## COOLNESS AND COMFORT.

Kowloon may have been disap-  
pointed of its motor buses but it  
isn't going to be allowed to develop  
into a Cinderella suburb altogether.  
No; an enterprising fairy godmother  
in the shape of the Hongkong Amuse-  
ments Ltd. has been waving its wand  
over a site in Nathan Road for some  
weeks and now Kowloon has a  
kinema of its very own.

A big roomy place the new theatre  
is fitted with a battery of electric  
fans that set up a breeze fresh  
enough to blow out every match in  
the box when you begin to light up  
your pipe. The chairs are those  
comfortable semi-circular ones and,  
although the floor is level right  
through the building everyone gets  
a good view because the screen is  
hoisted well up. Coolness and com-  
fort stand out among the virtues  
which the new theatre possesses.

There is seating accommodation  
for about 400 and there must have  
been close upon that number of  
patrons at the opening performance  
last night. A magnificent staged  
film version of Maeterlinck's "The  
Blue Bird" was the piece de resis-  
tance of the evening and supporting  
it were a clever comedy and an en-  
thralling number of "Pathe's Screen  
Magazine." Capital music selec-  
tions by an excellent orchestra,  
which is to be a permanent feature,  
contributed in no small degree to the  
night's enjoyment.

Performances will take place  
nightly at the Kowloon Theatre at  
nine o'clock and at 5.30 p.m. on  
Wednesdays, Thursdays and Satur-  
days. There will also be a per-  
formance at 6 p.m. on Sundays. A  
uniform admission charge of 80  
cents is to be made and children will  
be admitted half price. A new pro-  
gramme will begin on Wednesday,  
when episodes 6, 7 and 8 of "The  
Lost City," which are now being  
shown at the Coronet Theatre, Hong-  
kong, will be screened.

It is not only residents of Kowloon  
who will benefit by the Hongkong  
Amusement Ltd.'s new enterprise.  
It is announced by the management  
of the Coronet Theatre, another of  
the company's ventures that, as an  
additional outlet has been secured  
for their films, a reduction will be  
made in their charges at the 9.15  
p.m. performance. First class  
tickets for that performance at the  
Coronet have been reduced to 5/-  
and second class tickets to 60 cents.  
Children's and sailors' and soldiers'  
tickets will remain at 75 cents and  
40 cents as heretofore.

Albert Groodveld, third officer,  
said that when the trouble arose, the  
passengers said, in response to his  
remonstrances: "We don't care;  
we want to kill him" (the Javanese  
cook). One of the defendants had  
a big knife with which he appeared to  
be about to assault the Captain. In  
consequence of this the Captain went  
for his revolver. The witness said that  
he did not see any of the passengers  
produce revolvers, but he saw out-  
lines of revolvers in their pockets.  
He heard the passengers say that  
they did not care for the Captain or  
the officers. At that time the Cap-  
tain was standing next to witness.

Mr. Lo called the witness's attention  
to the fact that the Captain had  
not mentioned in his evidence any  
of the things he had told the  
Court.

The witness replied that he could  
not say if the Captain saw or heard  
the things he had.  
The Magistrate said that it was  
quite possible one could not hear or  
see everything that was going on  
when surrounded by a howling,  
yelling mob as the ship's officers  
were.

Mr. Lo: I want your Worship to  
disbelieve this witness. I say he is  
lying. The Captain was racking his  
brains to give examples of revolt, and  
if the statement had been made that  
"they did not care for the Captain  
and officers," would the Captain have  
left that out of his evidence?

At five p.m., the Magistrate said  
he did not think it fair to expect  
him to sit much longer; it was too  
great a strain. If this case was  
regarded so seriously by the Dutch  
community and Government, he did  
not see why they could not delay the  
departure of the ship in order to get  
the evidence finished.

After conference with the Captain,  
Mr. Wakeman said the ship could sail  
later instead of at 4 p.m., to-day, as  
announced.

Mr. Lo: Then we can proceed  
more leisurely and not like a marathon  
race.

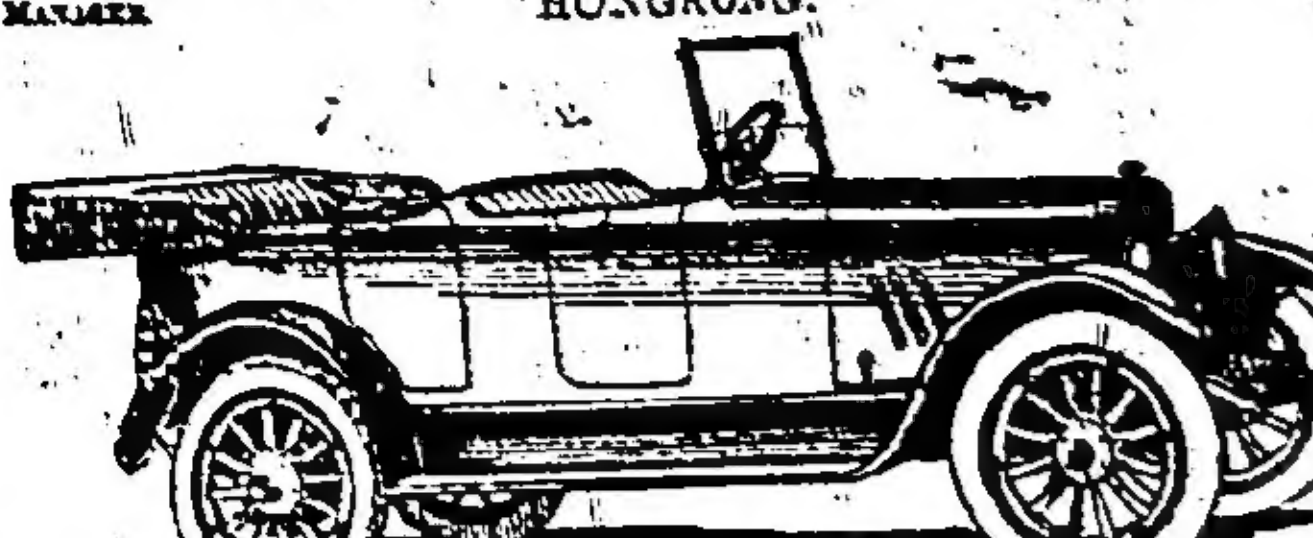
The hearing was adjourned until  
this afternoon.

The hearing was adjourned until  
this afternoon.

The hearing was adjourned until  
this afternoon.



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## SPECIAL CABLES.

## JAPAN ALLIANCE.

## SHANGHAI STUDENTS' PROTEST.

## A WILDERMOUR.

## [China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, June 14.—The students have joined the merchants in their protest against renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and have telegraphed Mr. Lloyd George, other statesmen, and newspapers threatening retaliation. The Shanghai Journal of Commerce publishes a wild rumour alleging that the Chinese Minister in Paris has cabled Peking that France is opposed to the Alliance and offering an Anglo-French Alliance to offset Japan.

## SHOOTING EPISODE.

## THE OLYMPIAD INCIDENT.

## SIX STUDENTS CHARGED.

## [China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, June 14.—Six Chinese students concerned in the shooting episode at the Olympiad were charged at the Mixed Court with distributing inflammatory literature freely advocating general arson. One prisoner was in addition charged with attempted murder of the foreign park keeper. Red and black flags were produced with anarchist inscriptions urging universal revolution. A house in the French Concession was utilized as headquarters for circulation of the literature. The case was adjourned.

## NEW CHURCH ORGAN.

## [China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, June 14.—According to specification, the new organ at the Holy Trinity Cathedral will be unsurpassed in the Far East, thanks to its great range of tone and power.

## \$2,000 OPIUM FINE.

A plea of "guilty" was entered this morning by Mr. H. C. Lee in behalf of a Chinese engineer of the S. S. "Kongning," charged with the unlawful possession of 24 tins of prepared non-Government opium which it was alleged he attempted to smuggle into the Colony. Mr. Lee said that he had nothing to say in the defendant's behalf. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$2,000, or six months' hard labour.

## SHIELDING HIMSELF BEHIND A WOMAN.

A Chinese man and a woman were this morning charged before Magistrate Orme with the unlawful possession of a quantity of non-Government opium and dress, and with keeping an opium den. The woman said that the owner of the den was away in the country, and she was looking after the place for him. The man said that he was only a visitor to the house. Addressing the male defendant, the Magistrate said that he should be ashamed of himself shielding himself behind a woman. If it were true the woman was not his wife, what business did he have in her cubicle? What right did he have to handle her keys? Both defendants were fined \$40 each and two men found smoking on the premises \$3 each.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

## A HEAVY WEEK.

One case of enteric fever and two of cerebro spinal fever, all Chinese, were reported during the 48 hours ending yesterday. Last week 11 cases of plague (seven fatal), one of cholera (imported), two of small pox, one of enteric fever (fatal) three of diphtheria, two of cerebro spinal fever (imported), one of puerperal fever, and three of influenza (fatal), all Chinese, were reported. Four cases of diphtheria, one Indian and the others Chinese; six of enteric fever; three British, one Portuguese, one Indian, and the other Chinese; and five cases of paratyphoid fever, one Portuguese, one Japanese, one Indian, and two Chinese, were also notified.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

The population of India, 319,075,132, has increased by 3,916,736 since the last Census in 1911.

Passports of the new type, which are of "pocket-book" size, in place of the old cumbersome folded style, are to be ready by July.

The 143 miles of L.C.C. tramways, mostly a double track, is being retained about 2,000 men being employed in the work.

Two little boys, one little girl, a middle-aged woman, and a young man were knocked down and injured by a bull which ran wild through Birmingham streets.

For one of the rarest known stamps in this country, the 10d. red-brown, issued in 1865, £240 was given at Messrs. Harmer Rookes' sale in Fleet-street, E.C.

A fifteenth-century chapel in Kingston-on-Thames, Church has been restored as a memorial to the 6,000 officers and men of the East Surrey Regiment who fell in the war.

Lord Tredegar has given Cefn Mably, near Cardiff, an ancient mansion overlooking the Bristol Channel, which possesses several hiding places used during the Civil War, as a sanatorium for consumptives.

Among the ruins of a barn burned down near Bergen have been found the bodies of a farmer, his wife, and a maidservant. A young labourer has confessed that he killed all 3 with an axe, and then set fire to the building.

High rents will cause many New Yorkers to sleep under canvas this summer, and there are already 500 applications for a site for tent space on Orchard Beach at City Island, which will accommodate 2,500 persons.

Consisting of the essential salts of chaulmoogra oil, what is hoped may prove a cure for the worst forms of leprosy is being tried with successful results in India and China, it was stated at a meeting of the Mission to Lepers at St. John's College, E.C.

When Dr. Chaim Weizmann appealed to a meeting of Montreal Jews to follow the Scriptural precedent and give their personal adornments to help the cause of Jewry, over a bushel of earrings, watches, brooches, and rings was collected.

Unemployment returns to April 29 record a total of 1,865,800 men, boys, women, and girls on the live registers of the employment exchanges. This is an increase of 89,000 over the figures for the previous week.

On May 5, the Manchester Guardian celebrated its centenary. Brought into being on May 5, 1821, with John Edward Taylor the elder as its founder and editor, it began as a 7d. weekly and during Mr. Taylor's editorship—he died in 1844—it became a bi-weekly.

In the Divorce Division Mrs. Holmes-Sumner, known in the theatrical profession as Margaret Bannerman, was granted a decree nisi, with costs, against her husband, professionally known as Pat Somerset, of the ground of cruelty and of misconduct with Miss Edith Day. There was no defence.

## TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 1.10 p.m. today:—Low pressure area extending from the China Sea to the Pacific across Northern Luzon and the Balintao Channel. A real typhoon may develop later.

## TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

## THE GREEK WAR.

## BRITAIN STRICTLY NEUTRAL.

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain bombarded with questions on the subject of Britain's attitude to the Greeks and Turks, said that the attitude of the Government throughout had been strictly neutral. It still hoped in conjunction with the Allies to bring about peace between the Greeks and Turks and would lose no opportunity of doing so. The Government had no commitments to support the Greeks either by military or financial measures against the Kemalists.

## ROTARY CONVENTION.

## THREE THOUSAND DELEGATES AT EDINBURGH.

LONDON, June 13.—The international rotary convention opened at Edinburgh with 3,000 delegates half of whom were Americans. The President, Mr. Snaecourt, of Oregon, said that the movement, which had 70,000 members could serve the world which was groping for some association of nations, for the destinies of the world were largely in the hands of business men.

## IMPERIAL CABINET.

## PREMIER'S PRESENCE CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL.

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Commons at question-time, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that Friday had been definitely allocated for discussion of the agenda of the Imperial Cabinet. The Dominion premiers now here with representatives of India, consulted as regards postponement of the conference, had consented to postponement as they attached great importance to the presence of Mr. Lloyd George whose medical advisers forbade him to resume duties in London this week. The Canadian Premier was being informed of the postponement by wireless.

## EINSTEIN LECTURES IN LONDON.

## "GENIUS KNOWS NO FRONTIERS."

LONDON, June 13.—Professor Einstein lectured at King's College, London in German on his theory of relativity. The hall was crowded. Lord Haldane, presiding, said that genius knew no frontiers and they were grateful to Germany for giving them a genius in Einstein who had given us a new conception of the universe.

## ARMY ESTIMATE REDUCED.

## THE MIDDLE EASTERN SERVICES.

LONDON, June 13.—The revised army estimate reduces the original amount of £106,315 to \$82,094 as a supplementary estimate for Middle Eastern services provides for repayment of £24,221 by the Colonial Office to the War Office.

## MEXICO'S FOREIGN DEBT.

## OFFICIAL PAYMENT OF INTEREST TO BE RESUMED.

MEXICO CITY, June 13.—Official payment of interest on the Mexican foreign debt will be resumed on July 1. Twenty million pesos will be added to the budget for that purpose.

## DEMPSEY-CARPENTIER FIGHT.

## LATEST WALL STREET BETTING.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The betting on Wall Street is three to one in favour of Dempsey compared with 2½ to one previously. Carpentier's followers are demanding 3½ to one but betting is light.

## PARLIAMENT TO BE PROROGUED IN AUGUST.

LONDON, June 13.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Austen Chamberlain foreshadowed prorogation of Parliament in the third week of August.

## SENATE PEACE RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The House of Representatives has passed the Porter resolution for terminating the state of war with Germany which now goes to a joint conference of Congress.

## AN AMAZING STORY.

## BOMB THROWN AT KING GEORGE BY COMMUNIST.

## A PEKING CANARD.

Following the extraordinary story published in a Home church paper that the Japanese Crown Prince has never left his native land, his place in the Imperial tour being taken by a substitute, comes the sensational story reported below from the N. C. D. Mail, which is interesting, if not instructive, as showing the plausible manner in which even the wildest stories may be spread. Not a line of confirmation having been received from Reuter or other reliable news sources, there can be no doubt that this transparently false message of doubtful Japanese origin will receive the same prompt authoritative denial that demolished the ridiculous canard about the Japanese Crown Prince. The Peking paper's scoop is reprinted here without the headings. The first of which was worded "Bomb

thrown at King George by Communist."

LONDON, May 22.—While the King was making a speech at (...), a bomb was thrown at His Majesty by a Communist. (This message is badly mutilated. Having been first sent to Tokyo in the English language and retransmitted here in Japanese, it must have been mutilated on both routes, but so far as could be made out, His Majesty escaped injury—Ed.)

A repetition of the message reporting the attempt on the King's life is now available but unfortunately the name of the place is as yet undecipherable. The corrected message reads: "While the King was addressing a gathering of students at ... a bomb was hurled at His Majesty. In the explosion that followed, two persons were killed and twenty-three wounded but His Majesty escaped injury."

It is with feelings of extreme regret that we have to record that a Communist is reported as having thrown a bomb at H. M. King George. The message, which has been badly

## VIOLIN AND PIANO.

## CITY HALL RECITAL.

## THIS AFTERNOON'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of a violin and piano recital to be given by Vladimir Simido (violin virtuoso) and Harry Ore (pianist) in the Old Chamber of Commerce Room at the City Hall, commencing at 5.45 p.m. to-day:—

- 1.—Chacone for Violin alone ..... J. S. Bach.
- Mr. V. Simido.
- 2.—(a) 32 Variations in C minor ..... Beethoven.
- (b) Gavotte A major ..... Gluck-Brahms.
- (c) Soiree de Vienne D major ..... Schubert-Liszt.
- Mr. H. Ore.
- 3.—(a) Gavotte ..... Lullu.
- (b) Dance in Olden Style ..... Dussak-Barmstern.
- (c) Cambrourin ..... Gossek.
- Mr. V. Simido.
- 4.—2nd Violin Concerto op 51 ..... d'Ambrosio.
- Mr. V. Simido.
- 5.—(a) Poeme op 2 ..... Harry Ore.
- (b) The Snow is Dancing ..... Debussy.
- (c) Passacaglia ..... Cyril Scott.
- (d) Valse op 38 ..... Scriabin.
- (e) "Komarinskaya" Russian Dance ..... Gluck-Brahms.
- Mr. H. Ore.
- 6.—(a) Serenade Malacolicque ..... Tchaikowsky.
- (b) Slavonic Dance G minor ..... Dvorak-Kreisler.
- (c) May Night S ..... Palmgren.
- (d) Polonaise No. 1 ..... Wieniawsky.
- Mr. V. Simido.

## WHY.

## DOES A MATCH LIGHT?

Experimentation will show us that matches may be lighted apparently in two ways—either by drawing them sharply along some surface, or by subjecting them to heat. But, in reality, these methods are one and the same, for slipping the match along a rough surface generates the heat which ignites the chemicals on the match-head just as certainly as if we held it in the flame. As proof of this, draw your finger sharply along the sleeve of your coat or along the roughened side of a match-box, and you will be immediately conscious of a distinct feeling of warmth, caused by the friction between your finger and the other substance. The heat, of course, will not cause your finger to catch fire, but, if continued sufficiently long, it will cause a blister to appear, and if the tip of your finger were coated with the same chemicals as a match-head, these chemicals would at once burst into flame.

The placing of a small amount of easily inflammable substance on the end of a bit of wood, so that it may be ignited by friction, makes what we call a "match," and the process of "striking" this is nothing more than the exercise of strength sufficient to generate the necessary amount of heat. Safety matches differ from the ordinary type in that the chemicals used for the coating of their tips do not burst into flame unless drawn along a surface especially designed for this purpose thus safeguarding them against premature ignition through being rubbed together or stepped upon or handled by children who are ignorant of their use.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—B.S.A. Motorcycle and Side Car also several spares. No reasonable offer refused. Time payments if required. Reply Box 1249 c/o "THE CHINA MAIL."

mutilated, as is explained elsewhere, is rather brief, but we gather from it that His Majesty was unhurt. It came through by the Special Service that we are now receiving via Tokyo in lieu of Reuter's Service.

Loyal Britons the World over will learn of this attempt with feelings of wrath as King George has always shown himself to be one of the most democratic of Monarchs and he is extremely popular with all classes of his subjects.

The only bright spot in the whole affair is the belief that he was unhurt. If these English Bolsheviks, Communists, Agitators or whatever else one likes to call them think they are going to gain their ends by embarking upon a campaign of assassination or attempted assassination they have only over-shot the mark for the British public will not stand for such dastardly methods.

This news, coming on the eve of His Majesty's Birthday leads us to believe that there will be more rejoicing here than ever to-morrow in view of H.M.'s escape. It is strange that no reference has been made to the fact in the Wireless Service.—N. C. D. Mail.

## NOTICES.

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ARIZONA MARU Sailing, 14th June.

NEW YORK via PANAMA Sailing, 29th June.

NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ Sailing, 29th June.

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HAYES MARU Sailing, 20th June.

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No. 1, Queen's Building.

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FOR	FROM	TO	DATE	TIME
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	June 15	at 4 p.m.
AMOI AND SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	June 16	at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	June 18	at 4 p.m.
NEWCHANG	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	June 18	at 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAI HOI & HAIPHONG	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	June 18	at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	June 18	at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & FUKUOKA	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	June 18	at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSTIN	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	June 18	at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	June 18	at 4 p.m.

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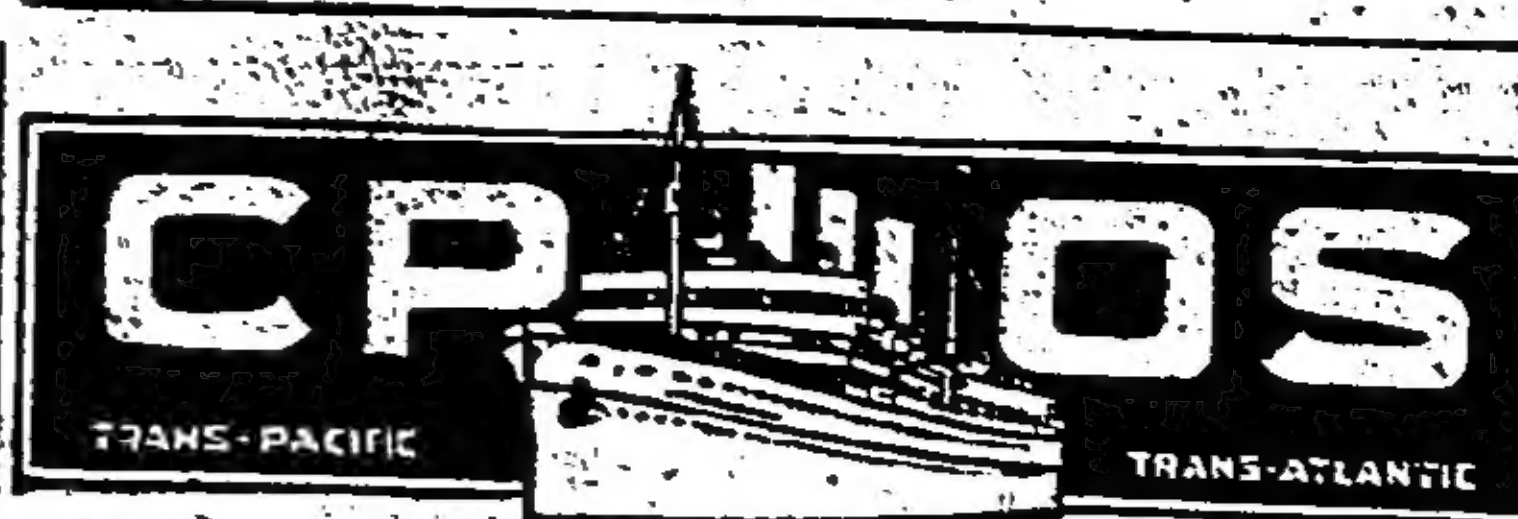
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PARTIAL SCHEDULE

FROM	DATE	TO	DATE
Montreal	June 14	Yokohama	July 15
Yokohama	June 15	Montreal	July 16
Montreal	June 16	Yokohama	July 17
Yokohama	June 17	Montreal	July 18
Montreal	June 18	Yokohama	July 19
Yokohama	June 19	Montreal	July 20
Montreal	June 20	Yokohama	July 21
Yokohama	June 21	Montreal	July 22
Montreal	June 22	Yokohama	July 23
Yokohama	June 23	Montreal	July 24

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July 4—B. F. Mentor.

6—B. F. Telesia.

8—P. &amp; O. Dilwara.

9—B. F. Suryadama.

13—B. F. City of Norwich.

13—B. F. Halcyon.

23—B. F. Agamemnon.

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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	18th June	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"DELTA"	8,000	25th June at 7 a.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Port Said, Mar- sailles and London.
"DILWARA"	5,400	5th July	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"SYRIA"	7,000	12th July	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp.
"KALYAN"	8,000	19th Aug.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp.
"KHYBER"	8,000	26th Aug.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp.

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"TANDA"	6,950	17th June	Calcutta, via Singapore
"TAKADA"	6,940	24th June	Penang and Hongkong.

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"EASTERN"	4,500	29th June	Sandakan Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"KANOWA"	7,000	25th July	

## SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI &amp; JAPAN

"TAKADA"	—	19th June at Noon	Swatow and Amoy.
"TORILLA"	5,200	26th June	Shanghai and Kobe.
"DILWARA"	5,400	27th June	Shanghai only.
"SYRIA"	7,000	28th June	Shanghai and Japan.
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KATOKI MARU (omit Keelung) ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (omit Manila) ... Tuesday, 14th July, at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Friday, 25th July, at 11 a.m.

## LONDON &amp; ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang

Colombo, Suez, Port Said &amp; Marseilles.

SHIZUOKA MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

## HAMBURG, MARSEILLES, LONDON &amp; ROTTERDAM

LIVERPOOL &amp; MARSEILLES via Suez.

TEIYAMA MARU ... First half of July.

## SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville &amp; Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

## NEW YORK via PANAMA.

TORA MARU ... Friday 24th June.

TAKETOYO MARU ... Beginning of July.

## SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

AWA MARU ... Sunday, 19th June.

## BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO via Singapore.

CALCUTTA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June.

## CALCUTTA &amp; RANGOON via Singapore &amp; Penang.

PENANG MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd June.

## JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

## SHANGHAI, KORE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

RANGOOI MARU ... Wednesday, 14th June.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Thursday, 24th June, at 11 a.m.

Telephone No. 202.

## SPORT.

## HOME FOOTBALL.

## LONDON COMBINATION.

Results to Saturday, April 30 (Inclusive).

Goals	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
West Ham U.	36 20 7 9 54 41 49
Tottenham	36 18 9 9 56 39 45
Queens Park Rangers	34 17 9 8 57 37 43
Millwall	36 16 11 9 49 40 41
Fulham	36 15 14 6 50 44 38
Chelsea	36 13 10 13 51 31 38
Clapton Orient	35 13 10 7 59 55 35
Crystal Palace	35 11 17 7 38 50 39
Arsenal	36 10 10 6 47 32 29
Brentford	35 6 23 8 37 64 18

## THE LEAGUE.

## DIVISION I.

Results to Saturday, April 30 (Inclusive).

Goals	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
Burnley	40 23 8 12 77 33 39
Bolton Wanderers	41 19 8 14 77 31 32
Manchester City	43 22 12 9 66 48 51
Newcastle United	40 20 11 9 64 41 49
Liverpool	40 17 9 14 61 35 44
Everton	43 17 13 13 66 55 47
Tottenham Hot.	40 15 13 12 62 45 48
The Arsenal	40 13 13 14 59 60 43
Middlesbrough	40 13 13 14 59 60 43
Aston Villa	41 17 17 7 61 70 41
Freeborn N. C.	40 15 17 8 58 59 43
Blackburn Rovers	41 15 18 13 63 48 35
Rotherham United	40 13 15 12 54 58 38
Barnsley	40 13 15 12 54 58 38
W. Bromwich A.	40 13 14 14 51 57 38
Chelsea	40 13 15 12 47 56 38
Manchester United	40 14 17 9 60 67 37
Bradford City	41 11 15 14 64 80 36
Rushden & Diamonds	41 16 10 15 49 57 38
Oldham Athletic	41 9 16 15 47 81 33
Sheffield United	42 6 18 18 43 68 30
Derby County	40 5 20 15 31 54 23
Bradford	40 7 25 8 42 72 22

## DIVISION II.

Results to Saturday, April 30 (Inclusive).

Goals	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
Birmingham	40 22 8 10 73 38 34
Cardiff City	40 22 8 10 54 31 34
Bristol City	40 19 9 12 47 35 30
Blackpool	41 20 12 9 54 41 49
West Ham United	40 18 13 9 49 29 45
Clapton Orient	41 18 13 10 43 48 35
South Shields	40 17 14 9 60 44 43
Notts County	40 16 13 11 52 39 43
Bury	40 15 15 10 44 46 40
Hull City	40 11 19 10 43 30 38
Fulham	40 15 16 9 40 47 38
The Wednesday	42 14 18 10 43 48 35
Leicester City	40 13 14 14 39 48 38
Wolverhampton W.	40 16 15 8 48 61 38
Port Vale	40 11 15 14 43 43 38
Leeds United	41 13 18 10 33 45 38
Rotherham County	41 12 17 12 37 51 38
Scot. Forest	41 12 17 12 43 32 38
Barnsley	41 15 16 10 47 34 34
Stoke	40 11 17 11 43 53 33
Coventry City	40 11 19 10 37 70 32
Stockport County	40 8 21 10 42 75 28

## SOUTHERN LEAGUE

## ENGLISH SECTION.

Results to Saturday, April 30 (Inclusive).

Goals	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
Brighton & H. Res.	34 16 5 3 60 28 35
Forest Green	34 15 7 4 43 32 32
Walsley Reserves	34 14 10 7 43 32 32
Millwall Reserves	32 11 7 4 43 32 28
Boscombe	24 10 8 6 25 40 26
Charlton Athletic	24 8 8 8 41 41 24
Reading Reserves	32 10 9 3 33 21 33
Walsley Reserves	32 10 9 3 33 21 33
Luton Town Res.	32 7 8 8 33 35 23
Norwich City Res.	34 7 10 7 30 38 31
Gillingham Res.	23 5 13 5 23 47 18
Chatham	24 5 13 6 24 47 18
Thornycroft's	24 4 16 6 22 74 14

## WELSH SECTION.

Results to Saturday, April 30 (Inclusive).

Goals	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
Barry	18 12 3 3 32 11 27
St. David's	19 10 5 4 24 23 24
Aberystwyth Athletic	19 9 5 5 23 23 22
Portyrry	19 7 7 5 23 23 22
Mid Rhondda	19 9 7 3 24 18 21
Aberystwyth Town	18 6 7 5 22 23 17
Aberystwyth Athletic	18 7 7 3 20 31 17
Llanelli	20 7 11 2 30 17 17
Yon Fawr	19 8 8 3 20 16 16
Mardy	17 9 6 2 17 20 10
Port Athletic	17 3 11 3 27 40 9

## SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

## FINAL TABLE.

Results to Saturday, April 30 (Inclusive).

Goals	P. W. L. D. F. A. Pts.
Rangers	42 26 1 9 84 24 78
Celtic	42 30 6 6 86 36 66
Hearts	42 20 12 10 74 49 50
Dundee	42 19 12 11 54 48 49
Motherwell	42 19 13 10 70 61 48
Partick Thistle	42 17 13 12 53 46 46
Cyprus	42 11 13 18 42 63 45
Third Lanark	42 18 17 7 64 47 44
Morton	42 15 13 14 60 58 44
Airdrieonians	42 12 16 9 71 64 43
Aberdeen	42 14 14 14 53 54 40
Kilmarnock	42 17 17 8 63 63 41
Hibernian	42 12 19 11 58 72 34
Ayr United	42 14 16 12 62 60 40
Hamilton Acad.	42 14 16 12 44 67 40
Raith Rovers	42 16 21 5 54 55 37
Albion Rovers	42 11 19 12 67 69 34
Falkirk	42 11 19 12 67 69 34
Queen's Park	42 11 20 11 46 60 32
Clydebank	42 7 21 14 47 79 28
Dumbarton	42 10 23 4 41 84 24
St. Mirren	42 7 21 14 43 68 18

## DUSTBIN FINANCE.

645 TO MEND TWO COSTING 10S.

EACH.

After two small dustbins doing  
duty in an Army camp had been  
removed for repairs and duly return-  
ed by lorry, the Army cooking clerks  
found that repairs, transport, office,  
and other charges in connection with  
these little galvanised iron bins, each  
costing 9s. 11d. when new, amounted  
to £45.15s.

Alarmed, the barracks department  
returned the account with observa-  
tions, but the bill was sent back  
marked correct. Now a fight is pro-  
ceeding between the departments, and  
unless the Army accountants admit  
the overcharge the £45.15s. will have  
to stand against the public.

The irony of the whole transaction  
is that hundreds of new dustbins are  
held in Government stores, and that  
a large surplus was recently sold by  
public auction at less than 10s. each.

## ICHANG CITY LOOTED.

## WARSHIPS TO RESCUE.

## CHINESE AND FOREIGN PROPERTY

## BURNED.

Ichang, June 5.—The city was

looted by soldiers last night, and

most of the shops were cleaned out.

The Bank of China, the Chamber of

Commerce and many other places

were burned down.

The Japanese Consulate, some

Japanese shops, several British

houses, Greek and French hotels

were partially looted. Some Chinese

were killed and many wounded.

Hankow, June 5.—The e.s. "Jung-

ting" of the China Navigation Com-

pany, which left Ichang after the

first outbreak, reports that rifle firing

and burning of property were then

going on. The Japanese Consulate

suffered.

H.M. gunboat "Gaul" has been

sent to the scene.

It is stated from a Chinese source

that the "Bank of China's strong-

room resisted the fire, and that the

contents are intact. Reuter.

Shanghai, June 7.—It is reported

on good authority that owing to the

riot at Ichang, the Japanese gunboat

"Saga" proceeded there from Hankow

this morning at 8 o'clock and is ex-  
pected to arrive at Ichang on themorning of June 9. Another Japa-  
nese gunboat, the "Sumida," which

has been at anchor here and was to

sail up the Yangtze River the day

after to-morrow, proceeded to Han-  
kow to-day at 4 p.m.

Hankow, June 7.—According to a

telegram from Ichang, the riot

there is very serious, the larger part

of the city having been burned down.

It also appears that the foreign Con-  
sulates and firms have suffered in thelooting and that the damage sustain-  
ed by them is considerable.In consequence, Tschun Wang, Chin-  
yuan has already submitted his in-  
formal resignation to the Peking

Government and at the same time

requested by telegram to discharge

and court martial General Wang T-  
ching, Commander of the 21stBrigade, the soldiers of which per-  
petrated the violence at Ichang.



Tel. 492 THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO. Tel. 492  
3552 K 226. 3552 K 226.

South China Agents for Locomobile, Mercer, Chandler, Cleveland, Hudson, Essex and Dodge Cars.

### REDUCED RATES FOR MOTOR CAR HIRE

Effective from this date, we beg to announce reduced rates for motor car hire in Hongkong and Kowloon. Following are the new charges—

#### SMALL CAR

Seating 4 besides chauffeur.....\$5 per hour  
Waiting.....\$1.00 per hour

#### LARGE CAR

Seating 6 besides chauffeur.....\$7 per hour  
Waiting.....\$1.50 per hour

#### LARGE CAR

Seating 6 besides chauffeur.....\$8 per hour  
Waiting.....\$1.50 per hour

#### SEDAN (CLOSED) CAR

Seating 4 besides chauffeur.....\$6 per hour  
Waiting.....\$1.00 per hour

#### GARAGES

In Hongkong at 24 Des Voeux Road Central, and 157-158 Praya East. Phone 482 & 3552.

In Kowloon at 26 Nathan Road. Phone 482 or K. 226.

PHONE, WRITE or CALL.

June 8th, 1921.

#### SHIPPING.

##### WAR AND SHIPBUILDING COSTS.

##### A COMPARISON AND A WARNING.

In the course of an interview with a representative of the *Shipbuilding and Shipping Record*, Sir Fred. Henderson, K.B.E., chairman of D. and W. Henderson, Ltd., shipbuilders and marine engineers, Parkville, Glasgow, makes an interesting and instructive comparison between the events which followed the Franco-Prussian war and those which are the inevitable result of the late greater war. Sir Frederick says—

"It is a matter of common knowledge that wars always have a direct influence on trade, stimulating it for a time, with releases of greater or less severity, according to the nature of the conflict. The trend of business which followed the Franco-Prussian War affords an instructive analogy to the trying times through which we are passing now.

"It was, you will recollect, a short war relatively, but the events leading up to it had had an unsettling effect on European business, and once the issues had been decided, this country entered on a period of prosperity, almost without precedent, and, so far as I can remember, not equalled in intensity in any subsequent years until the present great conflict from which we have just emerged. Between 1870 and 1873 business steadily improved and wages, the cost of living, and prices followed one another in a mad competitive rush just as they have done during the last six years. The earnings of the workers increased by 40, 50, and even, 60 per cent. Coal rose in price until it was 40s a ton in London—a high price for those times—and in the mining districts colliers were able to earn as much as £1 per day. Labour became restive, wages increased and output decreased. The increase in wages and materials increased the cost of building ships. These, you must remember, were iron ships. Steel ships did not come in until about 14 years after. The result was that, even at the end of 1872, we find firms on the Clyde complaining that the increase in wages and materials had greatly enhanced the cost of building ships, and one

nearly completed then was cited, as an example, as costing £130,000, compared with £91,000 for a similar ship a short time before.

Just as during the last few years the price of bunker-coal rose to almost prohibitive figures, so in 1873 shipowners were complaining that owing to the high cost of bunkers all their profits were going up the ships' funnels."

"The year 1874 opened with trade apparently just as brisk as the preceding year, when a slump set in with great suddenness and prices dropped rapidly. Pig iron dropped from 117s 6d to 87s 6d, rails from £10 10s to £7, North Staffs. Crown iron from £12 to £9 5s, and plates from £15 until eventually they touched £5. Unfortunately, coal continued at a relatively higher level, greatly hampering trade.

"The effect of the slump was pretty much the same then as now. The freights ruling were not sufficient to make the vessels commercial propositions at the high building costs.

"Wages and commodities of life had to bow to the inevitable economic laws. Wheat which had risen from 46s 2d in 1869 to 64s 2d in 1873 only realised 46s 1d at the end of the 1874 harvest. The whole level of wages dropped until they were within 15 per cent. of the rates paid in 1868 and 1869.

"Unfortunately numerous strikes and lockouts throughout our industries resulted in the loss of some good foreign markets which might have been obtained to keep things going while the slump lasted in this country.

"In considering the analogy of these times we have to take into consideration the difference in intensity between the two wars; the Franco-Prussian war was not one in which we were directly engaged, the great war which has just concluded has affected us very materially. The rise in wages and prices has been much higher this time and the relapse is likely to be of much greater severity. The war, in some respects, affected the lives of the workers who stayed at home, but mainly by giving them increased prosperity, and we have yet to go through the fire of distress and suffering which is the inevitable result of any international upheaval of this character.

"Individually we, as a nation, have been living at a rate we had no right

to do. We have lived extravagantly on our capital as though the unprecedented prosperity would go on forever. It is just a repetition of what happened between 1870 and 1873. If you look at the trade figures of that period you will see that the curve of prosperity when it did reach its peak dropped very suddenly. It continued to 'drop' until about 1880, and to a point much below the normal period before the Franco-Prussian war.

"The curve of prosperity during the last six years has had a much higher peak. It is falling very rapidly now. One reason for this is the chances of economic laws the curve will drop relatively even faster than in the slump of 1874, and, if unchecked, will lead to terrible suffering and untold misery. It will mean passing through industrial depression worse than at any time preceding 1914, and for a longer period than the spell of years subsequent to 1873.

#### FAR EASTERN CARGOES.

##### REPORTED SHORTAGE OF TONNAGE.

In comparison with the conditions prevailing during recent months, a notable change is this week reported in shipping circles. Lately the general run of freights from the Far East homewards has been very light cargoes for practically all ships, but within the past week or 10 days a demand has sprung up for tonnage from Vladivostok and Manchuria for the United Kingdom and Europe generally, reports the *N.C.D. News*. Cargoes of beans, wheat and flour have come forward, and for the first time for long there is a dearth of shipping.

One reason for this is that these cargoes seem to be a large demand from the Levant for foodstuffs.

Two reasons are assigned for this present shortage of tonnage. In the first place the continuance of the British coal strike is having a paralyzing effect on European shipping, which is now being felt acutely. Over and above this, however, the seamen's strike in America has to be taken into account. Beyond the bare announcement of its occurrence the telegrams have been almost silent, but from information received from other sources it seems to be of a very great seriousness. No freight carriers, it is reported, are able to sail, and only by a special arrangement are mail and passenger steamers allowed to continue running. It is understood that the arrangement is that whatever decision upon wages is arrived at will be considered retrospective, and only upon this understanding between the shipowners and men have the services been maintained.

#### GENERAL NOTES.

The Harbour Master has received information from the Consul-General at Canton to the effect that all shipping has been prohibited from entering the port of Wuchow after sunset, and that all movements can only be resumed at daylight.

Owing to the present unrest in Kwangtung, steamers belonging to the China Merchants' S. N. Co. have temporarily suspended their sailings to Canton. Another reason given for the suspension, is the lack of cargo for the Southern City.

A cable has been received by the local agency of the Admiral Line stating that their str. "Montague," which sailed from Shanghai with mail on May 7, arrived at Portland, Oregon U.S.A., on May 28, taking but 21 days to complete the trip. The vessel called at both Kobe and Yokohama.

The Russian gunboat "Patrocl," which has spent several months in Nagasaki harbour left there, on May 31, for an unknown destination. It is thought that the vessel will go to Vladivostok, where the political situation has changed considerably since her hurried departure from that port last year.

A Shanghai Japanese newspaper reports that when the str. "Oni Maru" arrived during last week end, some one on board raised the cry: "Opium smuggling." A search which ensued brought to light three trunks, with false bottoms, and containing over 20 lb. of opium, valued at ¥2,500. The opium is said to have been brought from Kobe by a third class passenger.

The trial trip of the new Admiral Line passenger ship "Keystone State" was made on May 28 and the new liner attained a speed of 19.65 knots. Her builder is the New York Shipbuilding Corporation of Camden, New Jersey. The "Keystone State" leaves the Atlantic Coast within a few days for Seattle by way of Panama. She fulfils every expectation, is a magnificent liner and a credit to the United States Shipping Board.

The Central China Post reports that H.M.S. "Cockchafer," which some little time ago set off for a voyage up river to Chungking, met with quite a sensational adventure which was near to proving disastrous. The vessel had proceeded some 45 miles above Ichang when, in contending with the very severe current, some of her shaft bearings became overheated and melted with the result that her engines stopped at a very awkward moment. The "Cockchafer" swung round in most alarming manner. Fortunately, however, she cleared the rocks and was able to proceed down river again, arriving at Hankow on June 1. After making necessary repairs, it is understood the "Cockchafer" will make another attempt to get up to Chungking.

A very great change is this week taking place in the position of the buoys on the river opposite the Shanghai Bund. After many years of discussion the British Senior Naval Officer's Buoy, which for long has been held to be detrimental to navigation, in its position opposite the Customs Jetty, now disappears, giving place to head and stern moorings opposite the Shanghai Club. The old P. & O. Buoy is being lifted to make way for the new S.N.O.'s Buoy, but a year or two back they had already established a new buoy near Holt's Wharf. The Norddeutscher Lloyd Buoy has already disappeared, and in future the naval buoys opposite the Bund will be the British (as stated, opposite the Club), the French farther upstream, and the American still farther up. For the present the British buoy is being occupied by an American gunboat.

#### SUPERSTITIONS.

##### SPITTING ON BAIT.

That spitting on fish-bait will cause the fish to bite is so widespread a belief, and the custom is so common, that the practitioners of this mystic rite perform the act as a matter of course and never imagine that they are perpetuating an old heathen custom, come down to them from the earliest ages.

The practice is merely a phase of the age-long superstition with regard to the efficacy of saliva for good—as a warder off of evil influences and a bringer of luck—a superstition which was old in the days of the Greeks and the Romans and of which Theophrastus sang in one of his lyrics. In fact the superstition appears to have existed among all peoples in all ages, and to have persisted unimpaired from beyond the dawn of history down to the present day. A thousand years and more ago Pliny, the great Roman naturalist, spoke very highly of the practice of "spitting for luck."

The superstition is undoubtedly an emanation from the mind of primitive man who, as he saw in the violent expulsion of the breath in sneezing a forceful manifestation of man's spirit, saw, also in the expulsion of saliva sending forth of some inherent quality in the man himself to do the man's bidding. The savage threw a dart at his visible foe—he spat at his invisible ones.

The Light Horse turned out in force, many in uniform, to do the honours at the wedding of one of their most popular comrades, Mr. Norman H. Rutherford, who was married by the Rev. A. N. Rowland, at the Shanghai Union Church, to Miss Hermeline Pakenham, daughter of Mr. G. C. Pakenham, of Cheltenham. The bride, who was given away by Mr. G. H. Stitt, wore a lovely dress of pearl grey satin and a long veil which fell into a train in double streamers. She also had a wreath of orange blossom. The bridesmaids were Misses Esther Fraser, Alma Worcester and Macgregor, whilst Mrs. Stitt was matron of honour.

#### BRITISH LEGION.

##### HONGKONG BRANCH.

##### MEETING TO REPORT PROGRESS.

At the City Hall yesterday evening, a meeting of the Hongkong and China Branch of the British Legion, for the formation of which H.R. Major-General Sir George Macdonald Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., the General Officer Commanding the Forces, was chiefly responsible, was held for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee elected at the meeting convened by the General on April 21, and to invite suggestions. Brigadier-General E.B. Macnaughten occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance.

After explaining the purpose of the meeting, the Chairman said that he was pleased to be able to announce that their Excellencies, The Governor, The S.O.C. and Admiral Sir Alexander L. Duff, had consented to become patrons of the Legion. Although the support received so far had not been up to the expectations of the Committee, there were at the moment six life members and 51 annual members and the Committee had received very kind donations of \$1,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and \$1,000 from Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., to whom grateful thanks were due. There was thus \$2,810 in the Bank. The expenditure incurred to date was nil, with the exception of the cost of advertising meetings, all books and stationery having been kindly donated. The Chairman added a hope that lessons learned in the war—good fellowship and looking for a man's good points rather than his bad ones—would still be remembered; then, he thought, the Legion was sure to be a success. In war days, too, they learned not to be hypocritical, and if any had criticisms to make he hoped they would consider, before they offered it, whether it would really do good at this stage.

A pamphlet circulated to members explained the objects of the Legion to be to co-ordinate existing agencies and build up a permanent organisation for the benefit of ex-Service men in the Far East. It was indicated that the relief of distress amongst members and their dependants will be a considerable part of the work of the Legion. The subscription suggested was \$10 a year and \$50 for life membership.

Some discussion took place on a motion, proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton, that the draft rules be adopted. It was suggested from several parts of the hall that a reduction in the subscription would produce a larger membership. It was proposed that the subscription should be \$5; then, that it should be \$2. It was stated that in Shanghai the figure was \$1, but that there \$50,000 or \$60,000 had been donated in large sums. Here, it was explained, no general appeal had been made, pending the confirmation of the constitution of the Legion by the present meeting.

On a show of hands, 15 voted for a \$5 subscription and 14 for \$2. A suggestion by Mr. D. H. Blake, that, in view of the close vote, the question be referred back to the Committee was not proceeded with, the Chairman remarking that members had power to call a special meeting on the matter if they desired. The subscription was approved at \$5, but "members wishing to do so might give more."

The Rev. C. Clouston Perri, Wesleyan Chaplain, asked if the Committee had any definite proposals for making the Legion useful to ex-Service men, and suggested that accommodation might be hired, or borrowed, for a meeting place. As usually happens when a member of a new organisation shows activity, Mr. Clouston Perri was forthwith added to the Committee, by unanimous vote. The meeting then terminated.

A change in the name of *Milard's Review of the East*, the well-known and influential journal devoted to the development of China, to *The Weekly Review of the Far East*, beginning with its issue of June 4, is announced. While the change of name takes place, it does not in any way affect the policy of the publication nor the field it covers which the paper hopes will be enlarged.

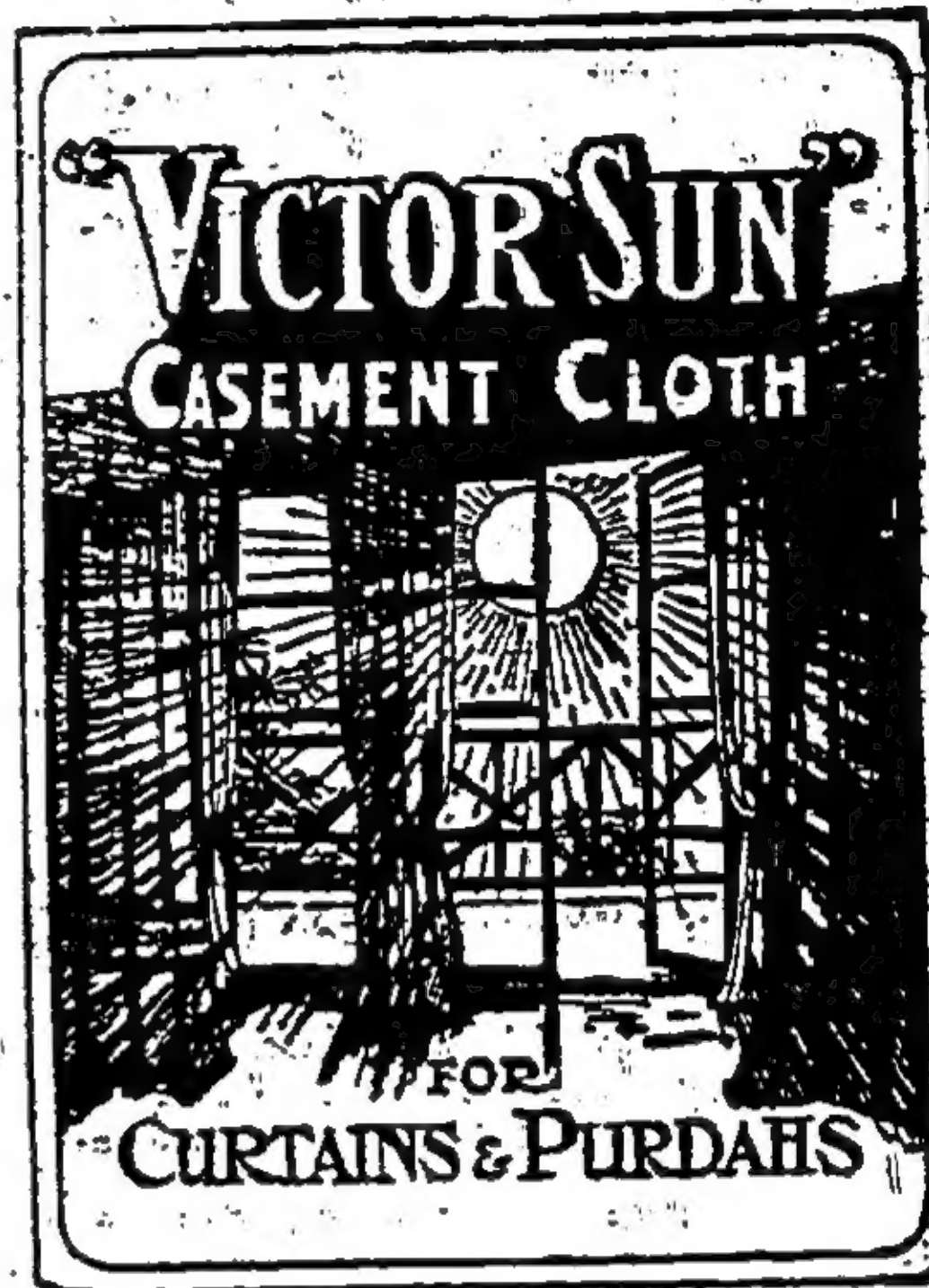
## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

### JUST RECEIVED

Gruyere Cheese - \$1.30 per lb.  
Edam " - \$3.50 " ball  
Haddocks - .70 " lb.  
Kippers - .60 " "

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

## 2,750 yards CASEMENT CLOTH.



PLAIN CASEMENT CLOTH in all colors.

Original prices from \$2.50 to \$2.95 yard  
Re-valuation price - \$1.60 yard.

SPECIAL PRICE FOR ONE WEEK \$1.25 yard

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD. HONGKONG.

#### RAILWAY STRIKE SUBSIDES.

The strike, affecting 200 workers of the Chinese section of the Canton-Kowloon railway which took place recently as a protest against the refusal of the managing director to abide by compromise arrived at in connection with the recent trouble among the mechanics has been settled. The managing director has agreed to observe the terms of the compromise and the men have returned to work.

Although one month has elapsed since the Canton painters' declared their strike for higher wages, no settlement has yet been reached.

Mr. Alex. Ross is a passenger by the P. & O. s.s. "Flassy" from Shanghai to London. Major and Mrs. Wright travel by the same steamer from Yokohama to Colombo.

Mayor Sun Fo, Mr. Koo of the Governor's Yamen and several Canton M.P.s, enjoyed a trip in the air last Sunday. Two hydroplanes were used and the party was taken up in the air over the city to an altitude of more than 3,000 feet.

#### TEA HOUSE FEUD.

##### SCAFFOLDING COOLIES CREATE DISTURBANCE.

A feud between some scaffolding coolies and a Wanchai tea house had its sequel this morning when Sergt. Kelly, of No. 2 Police Station, charged three Chinese before Magistrate Orme with having created a disturbance last night and with having damaged two signboards and smashed a window glass.

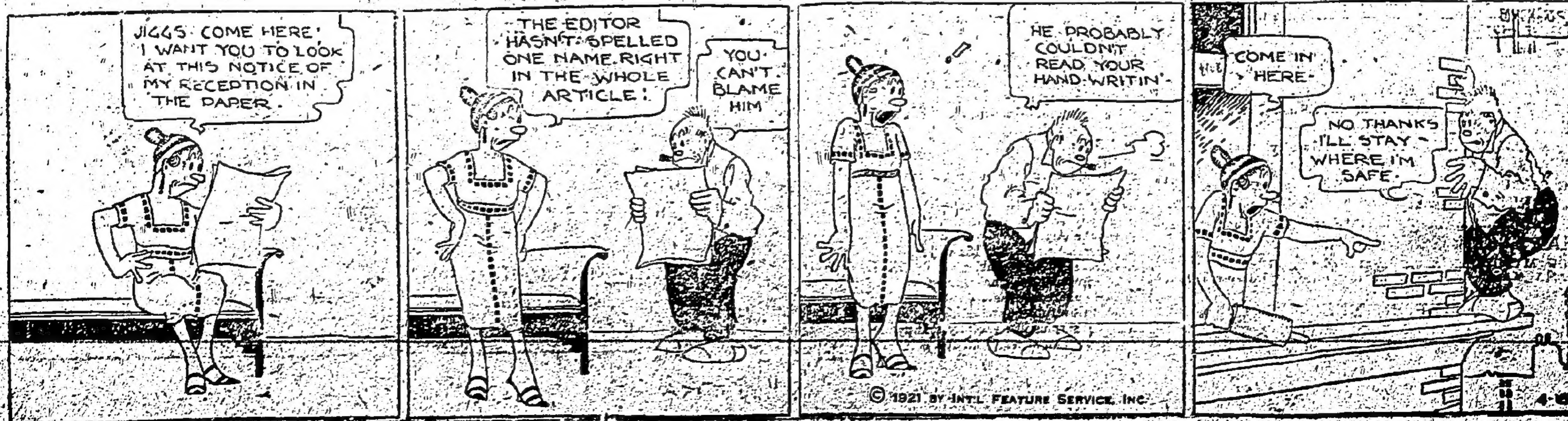
The defendants said that the trouble was caused by other people. They were merely looking on.

A detective said that when he attempted to stop the disturbance, the defendants set on him and gave him a severe thrumping.

Sergt. Kelly said that for some unknown reason the defendants had a feud with the tea house for quite a long time. The defendants made a practice of going to the shop and demanding free tea. If they were refused, they would cause trouble.

This sort of thing was becoming quite a nuisance in the district. The Magistrate sentenced the defendants to one month's hard labour each.

## BRINGING UP FATHER.





## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

## PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

**CHINA COAST, ETC.**

**SWATOW.**  
June 16—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.  
16—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
17—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
17—D.L. Hainbow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**AMOI.**  
June 16—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.  
17—D.L. Hainbow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**FOOCHOW.**  
June 17—D.L. Hainbow.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**SHANGHAI.**  
June 14—C.N. Sunninx.  
16—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
17—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.  
22—C.N. Sunninx.  
23—C.N. Sunninx.  
24—C.N. Sunninx.  
25—C.N. Sunninx.  
26—C.N. Sunninx.  
27—C.N. Sunninx.  
28—C.N. Sunninx.  
29—C.N. Sunninx.  
30—C.N. Sunninx.  
31—C.N. Sunninx.

**NEWCHANG.**  
June 15—C.N. Sunninx.

**TSINGTAO.**  
June 17—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
18—C.N. Sunninx.

**PUKOW.**  
June 21—C.N. Sunninx.

**TAKAO.**  
June 16—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

**KEELUNG.**  
June 18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.

**HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.**  
June 18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.

**SAIGON.**  
June 20—A.L. Glymont.  
21—A.L. Glymont.  
22—A.L. Glymont.  
23—A.L. Glymont.  
24—A.L. Glymont.  
25—A.L. Glymont.  
26—A.L. Glymont.  
27—A.L. Glymont.  
28—A.L. Glymont.  
29—A.L. Glymont.  
30—A.L. Glymont.  
31—A.L. Glymont.

**SINGAPORE.**  
June 22—G.L. Glymont.  
23—G.L. Glymont.  
24—G.L. Glymont.  
25—G.L. Glymont.  
26—G.L. Glymont.  
27—G.L. Glymont.  
28—G.L. Glymont.  
29—G.L. Glymont.  
30—G.L. Glymont.  
31—G.L. Glymont.

**BANGKOK.**  
June 17—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.**  
June 15—C.N. Sunninx.  
16—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
17—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**MANILA.**  
June 15—C.N. Sunninx.  
16—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
17—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**INDIAN PORTS, ETC.**  
June 15—C.N. Sunninx.  
16—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
17—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**CALCUTTA.**  
June 15—C.N. Sunninx.  
16—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
17—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.**  
June 15—C.N. Sunninx.  
16—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
17—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**AUSTRALIAN PORTS.**  
June 15—C.N. Sunninx.  
16—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
17—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.**  
June 15—C.N. Sunninx.  
16—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
17—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**JAPAN PORTS.**  
June 15—C.N. Sunninx.  
16—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
17—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**COPENHAGEN.**  
June 20—E.A. Amakusa Maru.

**HAMBURG.**  
June 20—E.A. Amakusa Maru.

**LIVERPOOL.**  
June 20—E.A. Amakusa Maru.

**AMERICAN PORTS.**  
June 15—C.N. Sunninx.  
16—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
17—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**VANCOUVER.**  
June 15—C.N. Sunninx.  
16—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
17—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
18—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

**HEAD BROKE OUT IN ERUPTIONS.**  
Very Restless Nights. Hair Fell Out. Cuticura Healed in A Month.

**Very Restless Nights. Hair Fell Out. Cuticura Healed in A Month.**

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**Very Restless Nights. Hair Fell Out. Cuticura Healed in A Month.**

## STREET INCIDENT.

## GIRL'S HAIR CUT.

## WHILE LOOKING AT SHOP WINDOW.

Miss Elsie Denton, a pretty 18-year-old Sheffield bookkeeper, has had part of her hair cut off in the street in daylight.

Returning from a post office where she had sent a telegram for her employer, she stopped to look at a sweet shop, and on putting her hand behind her head to straighten her hair, which she had been wearing in curls down her back, she found much of it had been cut off and most of the remainder came away in her hand. Part of the missing hair was found near the shop.

The police have a description of a well-dressed young man who was standing near the shop at the time.

## BEATLE.

June 16—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.  
17—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
18—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
19—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

June 17—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.  
18—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
19—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
20—O.S.K. Amakusa Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

June 18—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.  
19—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
20—O.S.K. Mingchow.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

June 19—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.  
20—O.S.K. Waihsing.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

June 20—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.  
21—D.L. Hainbow.

June 21—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 22—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 23—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 24—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 25—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 26—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 27—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 28—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 29—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 30—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 31—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 32—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 33—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 34—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 35—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 36—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 37—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 38—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 39—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 40—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 41—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 42—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 43—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 44—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 45—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 46—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 47—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 48—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 49—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 50—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 51—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 52—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

June 53—O.S.K. Soshu Maru.

## BANKS.

## ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL..... U.S. \$ 4,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS..... U.S. \$ 1,459,000

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK  
BRANCH: SAN FRANCISCO.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT: SHANGHAI

BRANCHES: CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

## FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

**CHAIRS.**

**I.—In Victoria, with two Drivers.**

Quarter hour..... 10 cents  
Half hour..... 20  
One hour..... 30  
Two hours..... 50  
Three hours..... 70  
Four hours..... 90  
Five hours..... 110  
Six hours..... 130  
Seven hours..... 150  
Eight hours..... 170  
Nine hours..... 190  
Ten hours..... 210  
Eleven hours..... 230  
Twelve hours..... 250  
Thirteen hours..... 270  
Fourteen hours..... 290  
Fifteen hours..... 310  
Sixteen hours..... 330  
Seventeen hours..... 350  
Eighteen hours..... 370  
Nineteen hours..... 390  
Twenty hours..... 410  
Twenty-one hours..... 430  
Twenty-two hours..... 450  
Twenty-three hours..... 470  
Twenty-four hours..... 490  
Twenty-five hours..... 510  
Twenty-six hours..... 530  
Twenty-seven hours..... 550  
Twenty-eight hours..... 570  
Twenty-nine hours..... 590  
Thirty hours..... 610  
Thirty-one hours..... 630  
Thirty-two hours..... 650  
Thirty-three hours..... 670  
Thirty-four hours..... 690  
Thirty-five hours..... 710  
Thirty-six hours..... 730  
Thirty-seven hours..... 750  
Thirty-eight hours..... 770  
Thirty-nine hours..... 790  
Forty hours..... 810  
Forty-one hours..... 830  
Forty-two hours..... 850  
Forty-three hours..... 870  
Forty-four hours..... 890  
Forty-five hours..... 910  
Forty-six hours..... 930  
Forty-seven hours..... 950  
Forty-eight hours..... 970  
Forty-nine hours..... 990  
Fifty hours..... 1010  
Fifty-one hours..... 1030  
Fifty-two hours..... 1050  
Fifty-three hours..... 1070  
Fifty-four hours..... 1090  
Fifty-five hours..... 1110  
Fifty-six hours..... 1130  
Fifty-seven hours..... 1150  
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Sixty-one hours..... 1230  
Sixty-two hours..... 1250  
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Sixty-eight hours..... 1370  
Sixty-nine hours..... 1390  
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Ninety hours..... 1810  
Ninety-one hours..... 1830  
Ninety-two hours..... 1850  
Ninety-three hours..... 1870  
Ninety-four hours..... 1890  
Ninety-five hours..... 1910  
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Nine hundred fifteen hours..... 9310  
Nine hundred sixteen hours..... 9330  
Nine hundred seventeen hours..... 93



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Import Shipping  
Export Engineering

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI

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## "SYNOLEO"

The famous "Oil Bound"

### DISTEMPER (Colour-wash)

- "SYNOLEO" is in paste form, and only requires thinning with cold water to be ready for the brush. Is easily applied.
- "SYNOLEO" does not rub off on the clothes. Colours fast to light and retain their appearance for years.
- "SYNOLEO" is manufactured in the most delicate tints and the deepest shades.
- "SYNOLEO" is the latest product in Distempers, and is superior to all others—Commands a very large sale throughout China.

STOCKED IN HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
in many attractive colours.

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(Great Britain's Largest Paint Makers)

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### TRIALS SOLICITED BY

#### JAMES STEER

THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER

(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)

9, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

### SPORT.

#### LAWN TENNIS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

In the deciding set of the rubber, Ng Seekwong went well ahead from the start and at one period the score stood at four games to nil in his favour. Mansel-Smith then made good progress and seemed to be in better staying condition than his opponent. He won three games in succession, then lost one and won one, but in the final game, lost game, set and rubber.

Ng Seekwong's victory was undoubtedly due to his clever placing, and many of his winning strokes were made by putting the ball just over the net, while others were the result of following up his strokes and anticipating his opponent's return. He was particularly good in backhand play, but lost points on several occasions by his attempts to cut. Mansel-Smith played chiefly back-line game and by means of his height and long reach was able to keep his opponent constantly on the run, but the latter, although trying visibly towards the finish, was able to last sufficiently long to gain the winning point—N.D.C. News.

#### INTERPORT DOUBLES MATCH.

In the Interport lawn tennis doubles match, played on the lawn of the Country Club, Shanghai, Messrs. Ng Seekwong and Lok Wei (Hongkong) gained a substantial victory over Messrs. W. S. A. Pott and W. Mansel-Smith (Shanghai) by three straight sets—7-5, 6-3, 8-6.

There was a very large attendance of spectators and some pretty tennis was witnessed, but there were few long rallies, and it was not until the fifth game of the second set that excitement became intense; in this set, on Mansel-Smith's service, six deuces were called before Pott made the winning stroke.

In the opening set play was of rather moderate quality and neither side showed good combination. Ng Seekwong took the first game on his service, and Shanghai then won three games in succession, but in the eighth game Hongkong drew level, and the score was called four all. Ng Seekwong and Mansel-Smith again won their games on service and five all was called, but Hongkong then took two games in succession and won the set 7-5.

In the second set, Hongkong took the first two games, and the fourth and fifth, but in the sixth there was a lengthy struggle in which Shanghai finally came out on top, bringing the score to 4-2 in Hongkong's favour. In the seventh game the best rally of the match was witnessed, in which Ng Seekwong eventually got the better of his opponents in a series of hot returns,

The ninth game was also well contested, running to three deuces, with Hongkong gaining the final point and winning the set 6-3.

In the third set, Hongkong went quickly into the lead and won four games in succession. Shanghai took the fifth game, and Hongkong the sixth. Then Shanghai made a wonderful recovery and by taking five games off the reel gained the lead, with a score of six games to five. Hongkong won the twelfth game of the set, bringing the scores level at six games all, and then annexed the next two games, thus winning set, rubber and match.

Ng Seekwong played remarkably good tennis throughout. His service was sound, and in returning shots he made some beautiful backhand drives, as well as showing acrobatic ability in taking many difficult returns. Lok Wei suffered by comparison and was weak in the opening set, particularly at the net, but in the two later sets his service was excellent and his net play distinctly good. For Shanghai, Pott played a steady game throughout, but was frequently at fault in his service, with several double faults. Mansel-Smith played far below his usual form and it was not until the match was almost over that he gave a glimpse of it. He had many opportunities to "smash," but on most occasions put the ball into the net instead of over it. The Hongkong pair took many risks in that both played well up to the net when receiving service and returns, and lost several points in this way by being unable to take a quick return near the base line, but Ng Seekwong's agility compensated to a great extent for this fault and his volleying and judgment of distance was all that could be desired.

### BAD PORK SOLD.

#### THRIVING LOCAL TRADE.

#### FOOD FOR COOLIES.

A thriving trade in unwholesome pork was brought to the notice of Inspector Appleton this morning by Inspector Appleton of No. 7 Police Station, who charged a Kennedy Town Chinese with the unlawful possession of a quantity of unwholesome pork intended for human consumption.

Inspector Appleton said that the sale of unwholesome pork for human consumption was becoming very common, and it was time stern measures were taken to stop it. Unscrupulous persons like the defendant bought the carcasses of dead pigs, and after cooking them, sold the meat to unsuspecting coolies. In many cases the pigs had died of some disease. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$60 or six weeks' hard labour.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

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"LAOMEDON"	13th July	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"MENTOR"	19th July	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"TEUCER"	11th Aug.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"TERESIAS"	16th Aug.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

#### LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(Direct or via Continental Ports)		
"OANFA"	18th June	Miles, Havre, L'pool & G'gow
"EURYDAMAS"	10th July	Genoa & Liverpool
"YANGTZE"	20th July	Miles, Havre, L'pool & G'gow
"AGAMEMNON"	26th July	Liverpool

#### PACIFIC SERVICE

(via Kobe and Yokohama)		
"TALITHYBIUS"	15th June	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
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"PROTESILAIUS"	3rd Aug.	

#### NEW YORK SERVICE

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#### HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"ANCHISES"	22nd June	for London
"MENTOR"	19th July	for London
"TERESIAS"	16th Aug.	for London
"ASCANTUS"	30th Aug.	for Liverpool

For Freight and all Information Apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**

AGENTS.

### POST OFFICE NOTICES.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

#### INWARD MAILS.

From	Day	Time
Yokohama & Kobe	TUESDAY, JUNE 14.	Yokohama & Kobe
Shanghai	THURSDAY, JUNE 16.	Shanghai
Europe via Suez (Letters only London 18th May)	THURSDAY, JUNE 16.	Europe via Suez
Australia and Manila	THURSDAY, JUNE 16.	Australia and Manila
Shanghai	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.	Shanghai
Shanghai	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.	Shanghai

#### OUTWARD MAILS.

To	Day	Time
Kobe & Yokohama	TUESDAY, JUNE 14.	Kobe & Yokohama
Shanghai	THURSDAY, JUNE 16.	Shanghai
Europe via Suez (Letters only London 18th May)	THURSDAY, JUNE 16.	Europe via Suez
Australia and Manila	THURSDAY, JUNE 16.	Australia and Manila
Shanghai	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.	Shanghai
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Shanghai and North China	THURSDAY, JUNE 16.	Shanghai and North China
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### NORTH CHINA FAMINE

#### A SPECIAL REPORT.

More than a third of a million persons who last winter faced death by starvation have been carried through to the harvest in the Shantung district and the headquarters station at that place has wound up its affairs and made its final report.

This district was one of those described by Eleanor Frances Egan in the *Saturday Evening Post*, as being so destitute that they made the Near East look like a land of abundance, in comparison. The district is not yet a land of abundance, nor will it be this year but the population has been brought through with a narrow margin of vitality to spare and can now make its own way.

No charitable enterprise was ever undertaken, no matter how unselfish and self-sacrificing, but that some criticized and some lied. However, the work of the United International Famine Relief Committee and the other international bodies in China have been less subject to adverse criticism than have some other similar projects in other countries. For the benefit of the few who have held aloof and asked: "Where does all the money go?" and for those who have given without stint and asked no question, the Shantung Committee has given its accounting.

When A. J. Parker who was in charge of the work for the nine months in the Shantung area returned to Peking, he turned over to the International Committee a receipt for every ration of grain distributed and for every penny spent in relief. There are several boxes of such receipts, all showing "where the money went."

When the office closed at Shantung, 374,144 persons were receiving relief. Of the total 342,000 were relieved by the grain distributions, 11,800 by famine labour projects; 6,890 relieved by the distribution of seed grain. In addition to these 1,775 nursing mothers were saved and cared for during the winter and spring. 2,400 persons were provided with clothing. 1,030 were cared for in refuges. The schools were conducted for five months and the heavier portion of the general relief was carried on for four months. It cost \$5,000 to care for the nursing mothers and more than \$34,000 to maintain the schools which not only gave educational advantages but served excellently as means of investigating the needy families.

The grain hauled into the Shantung district and distributed to those who faced death, would have loaded a train more than a mile long. No sufferer was ever fed, yet it took 6,689 tons of grain to keep the sufferers on their feet.

Due to the work of the committee and their many volunteer helpers, both Chinese and foreign, the death list was held to a minimum. More money might have saved more lives, but more money was not forthcoming. In Shantung as in all districts, the committee followed its ironclad rule. Relief was not spread over the whole district so that all must sooner or later come to the end. Accurate surveys were made, an estimate was made of the number of sufferers who could be carried through to the harvest, and this was decided upon. Then this number of starving persons were selected from the poorest of the poor. They are still poor but they are alive rather. The number who received relief in Shantung area is approximately a third of the whole population. The crops are fairly good in that area and the work has ceased. The work is to continue through the summer in several districts in Chihbi because of the spring drought but as soon as the districts have a food supply of their own, the distributing stations will be closed.

### PASSENGERS.

#### DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Nanking" yesterday—Mr. D. B. Evans, Mr. B. Brown, Miss Young, Messrs. C. Hugo, A. Hayes, A. M. Boyot, E. Marquis, Miss R. Guevara and Mr. E. M. Selley.

Per s.s. "Montezuma" to-day—Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Baker, Mr. A. Clark, Miss B. Droop, Miss E. Diers, Mr. T. Foster, Mr. F. Gommersley, Mrs. A. W. Grogan, Mr. G. Gregg, Miss H. Hanson, Mr. R. J. Jones, Messrs. F. Jones, B. A. King, R. P. Lewis, E. F. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Manley, Master F. Manley, Miss A. Marquis, Sister Monica, Miss F. O'Connell, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ch. Van Oord, Master Leon Van Oord, Mrs. M. Penney, Miss Sheila Penney, Master Frederick and Benno Penney, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Quayle, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Robb, Miss Jean Robb, Mr. R. R. Rorburgh, Goh V. Roehl, Mr. A. Bail, Mr. F. J. Stott, Miss Josephine M. Stott, Mrs. J. A. and Miss Ursula, Mr. R. J. Weiss and Dr. Margaret Wallace.

The s.s. "Tyndarus" (Blue Funnel Line) from Pacific Ports, left Kobe on June 13 for Hongkong and is due here on June 16.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is a safe, such an indispensable remedy that every family should be provided with it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### ENTERTAINMENTS.



At 7.30, 9.15, 7.15 and 9.15

TWO DAYS ONLY

"THE LOST CITY"

Episodes 6, 7 & 8

and COMEDY

THE CORONET

At 9 p.m.

"THE BLUE-BIRD"

6 parts.

CORONET REVIEW.

VANITY FAIR COMEDY.

THE KOWLOON

### HONGKONG THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

MARGUERITE CLARK

IN

"OUT OF THE DRIFTS"

A Paramount Superproduction.

Roscoe "Fatty" Arbuckle

in "MOONSHINE"

Booking Opens at MOUTRIE'S on TUESDAY, June 14th.

Prices: ———— \$2, \$3 and \$4.

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RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA CO.

75 PERFORMERS

Full Chorus & Orchestra

and GRAND BALLET

SATURDAY, June 18th.

TRAVIATA

MONDAY, June 20th.

THAIS

TUESDAY, June 21st.

MADAM BUTTERFLY

WEDNESDAY, June 22nd.

ROMEO & JULIET

Booking Opens at MOUTRIE'S on TUESDAY, June 14th.

Prices: ———— \$2, \$3 and \$4.

### TRAFFIC DANGERS.

#### MOTORISTS' COMPLAINT.

MAGISTRATE TO SEE FOR HIMSELF.

Complaints by motorists regarding the Asiatic Petroleum Company's light railway across Shaikwan Road were heard by Magistrate Lindsey this morning, when a Chinese contractor was charged at the instance of Traffic Inspector Garrod with negligence in the handling of trucks. The Inspector explained that the defendant was engaged in cutting work on the hill behind the A.P.C. depot. The work necessitated the transferring of a large quantity of earth across Shaikwan Road to be dumped on the other side.

Traffic Sergeant Smith said that about 5 p.m., on May 21, he was driving his motor cycle and side car along Shaikwan Road at a speed of between 10 and 12 miles an hour. As he neared the A.P.C. premises, he heard a whistle. Aware that there were trucks crossing the road, at intervals, he was about to pull up when an Indian watchman said to him "Come on." He continued on his course, but had hardly cleared the track when a truck fully laden with earth shot behind his machine. The truck came from an opening in the wall on the north side of the road and entered another opening in the wall on the south side. The witness was just able to see the truck disappear on the south side of the road. There were barriers on either side of the road to pull up the trucks but these were not down at the time. The red flag signal was not used. He pulled up a few feet away and went to enquire into the matter.

Inspector Garrod intimated that many complaints had been received by the police with regard to this light railway crossing. Mr. Rowan called the watchmen on duty to show that no negligence occurred but that the barrier impeding the truck was raised and the truck proceeded across the road as usual, after the motor cycle had passed.

The Police sergeant had said he stopped in a few feet and saw the truck disappearing after having crossed the road. The question was, could the barrier have been raised and the truck started up and got across the road in the time? The Magistrate said it seemed to him impossible and remarked, to Mr. Rowan, "I will go down with Sgt. Smith in his side car and you can push your truck across the road, and we will see if it can be done. We will have Inspector Garrod standing there to see fair play."

It was agreed that this "grand rehearsal" should take place to-morrow. The Magistrate asked Inspector Garrod to whether the watchman should not be summoned rather than the contractor, whose precautionary measures seemed sufficient if his men carried them out.

The summons was adjourned for a week.

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